

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 242

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SAVANTS HEAR OF RELICS FROM AGE OF SOLOMON

Account Given of Excavations in Palestine—School "Cramming" Condemned

REVISION IS URGED IN BRITISH SYSTEM

Present Arrangement Is Not Logical or Complete, Declares the Headmaster of Harrow

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Sir William Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist, at a session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave an account of the excavation work carried out during the last two winters by the British School of Egypt, on the site of Gerasa, in Palestine. Among the results achieved were the discovery of 11 granaries for use of the Persian army of occupation, capable of holding enough to feed 35,000 men for two months, the latest of these dating about 457 B. C.

Much gold was found dating about 1140 B. C., and the use of iron in chariots, agricultural tools and furniture by the year 1100 B. C. was affirmed by the remains of heavy iron plows and furnaces, in which iron was smelted and worked, being unearthed.

Examinations in Schools

Work has been done also at Beth-pelet, this city being examined back to 1500 B. C.; the deeper parts have not yet been reached. New evidence of considerable wealth about the age of Solomon has been discovered, and it was suggested that the cause of this wealth was the possession of trade routes between East and West through Mesopotamia and the Red Sea.

Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, addressing the association on the subject of education, condemned "cramming" for examinations as part of the school process.

"Any one who studies the growth of British education in the past century," he said, "cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that it has been developed to meet needs and not satisfy pre-conceived theories."

As a result, it has all the vitality which comes from springing direct from national life; so that the life of the school is interwoven with that of the people, but as a system it is not logical or complete. . . . right across the path of advance lies a lion, at the moment only apparently asleep, which has already devoured more: I need not say I refer to the existing system of dual control in elementary British education.

Elementary Schools

According to the last published figures, out of 22,629 public elementary schools in England and Wales, 10,478 were council schools, and of the 12,151 voluntary schools 10,457 were Church of England, 125 Wesleyan, 1196 Roman Catholic, 12 Jewish and 351 other types. It is, therefore, a very large problem, the solution of which cannot be left to time, as is our national way when in the presence of a difficulty; for while it is true that the number of council schools tends steadily to increase, and the number of voluntary schools to dwindle, yet the process is so slow that it would take very much more than a century before the voluntary schools became negligible. . . .

"I submit that the advance can go forward on the lines which have been proposed, and I found pretty general support that voluntary schools should be transferred to the local authorities who in turn should allow at certain times and on certain days facilities of entry. Religious instruction would be given a definite period during which, if desired, certain children could be withdrawn for denominational instruction to be provided by denominations. . . . these religious bodies are near enough together to arrive at a concordat as to the syllabus of religious instruction which should be followed and the principles of denominations could well and filly be taught in Sunday schools.

Sacredary Schools

The standard of secondary education in England is high, and is something of which we have a right to be proud. Its methods and objects are the fruit of long experience and of the efforts of several generations. . . . On the one hand the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, through their open scholarship examinations, enforce on schools an attempt to reach a very high standard along narrow lines; some universities, by allowing their intermediate examinations to be taken through higher certificates confuse courses proper to themselves and to the schools; some universities admit their students too early.

"On the other hand, many professors and university teachers are loud in their condemnation of the state in which pupils come to them. Examinations at the present time play a very large part. I believe, though the time is not yet, that the right course would be to abolish all external examination for the average boy or girl, though leaving it as an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Driving Simplified With Clutchless Car

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A REVOLUTION in motoring is indicated by the clutchless, gearless device invented by J. S. Robertson," says the Daily Telegraph. "With it motoring is reduced to mere steering and braking, making driving the simplest task."

The right engine ratio according to speed is automatically selected as the driver opens or closes the throttle by an accelerator pedal.

Chicago Banks Merge Billion in Resources

Continental Illinois Firm Links Two of Largest Concerns in West

GERMANY FAILED TO STOP LIQUOR BY USE OF BEER

Modifications' Arguments in United States Refuted by Records in Europe

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The largest bank in the world under one roof, according to officials, will result from the merger of two firms here. As branch banking is not permitted in this State, every Illinois bank is limited to its place of business. The new institution will have total resources in excess of \$1,000,000,000, placing it among the foremost banking institutions of the globe.

The Continental National Bank and Trust Company, the biggest bank in the West, is the chief of the principals. The other is the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, itself one of Chicago's leading banks and the outcome of recent consolidations bringing together three of the large downtown institutions. The new bank will be known as the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company.

Securities' Company to Form

Capital will be \$75,000,000, surplus approximately \$5,000,000, and reserves \$10,000,000.

Also by a securities company capitalized at \$20,000,000, which will be the Continental Illinois Company.

The first in size of the West's national banks, the Continental National will drop out of the list of national banks, for the new institution will operate under a state charter. Because of a legal reason, a state charter was necessary, but it is believed that a national charter may be taken later.

The merging banks occupy two of the finest banking homes in Chicago, each a block long. The Illinois Merchants' building is the newer, having been only recently occupied, and it will house the consolidation. The Continental's building on LaSalle Street, which is one of the best in Chicago's financial section, will be sold.

Officers Are Chosen

The proceeds of this sale will be distributed to stockholders of the Continental National. The building of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company will be sold to the new bank, and the anticipated \$15,000,000 resulting will be distributed to the latter bank's stockholders.

The official statement continues:

"George M. Reynolds, present chairman of the board of directors of the Continental National, will be chairman of the executive committee of the merged bank. Arthur Reynolds, president of the Continental National Bank and Trust Company, will be chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Eugene M. Stevens, president of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, will be president of the merged bank and will co-operate with the chairman of the board in its active management."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

In a Mining Center

Joplin, Mo.

THIS writer lived in Joplin for five years prior to prohibition, at which time the town boasted 52 saloons. On the long Main Street from First Street near the Union Station south to Twentieth Street many of the prominent corners were occupied by saloons. Two other streets, one east and one west of Main, in what was the shopping district, also had their best locations similarly occupied.

Joplin is the center of perhaps the largest lead and zinc mining district in the world, and there was a large number of workers who were paid each Saturday. The district was thoroughly connected with electric railway lines extending in every direction in a radius of 10 to 30 miles. This being the largest town with the largest stores and the best amusement, it was natural for the trade to come there. Most of the surrounding towns had voted "local option" and were dry. Joplin having defeated this issue with the argument that it would ruin the town, and that the great crowds were attracted merely by its saloons.

The leading hotel was known as an exceptionally fine one for a town this size, and it was generally conceded that it could not survive without the bar, which was reported to be a remarkable business.

The hotel which "could not survive without the prosperous bar" is now building a very large addition, and when completed it is said this will be the largest commercial hotel in any town this size in the country.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5

Sporting News—Page 12

Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

Editorials..... 16

Music News of the World..... 6

The Home Forum..... 6

The Christian Science Answer House and Garden..... 8

How to Form a Garden Club

Antiques for Home and Collector..... 9

Radio..... 10

Daily Features..... 11

to reach her in the Northwest was a report made in person to her by Mrs. Paul E. Rewman, national committee woman from South Dakota, who declared that Mr. Hoover's advocacy of inland waterways has won him widespread support throughout his State. Another factor, Mrs. Rewman said, that was operating in his favor was the fact that he has the western viewpoint.

Is Women's Opportunity

Another declaration from a woman leader concerning Mr. Hoover that was particularly enthusiastically received by Republican managers was a statement from Mrs. Ruth H. McCormick, Lowell, Ind., who declared that the 1928 Presidential campaign offered the women of the country the opportunity of making their position and influence felt by supporting Mr. Hoover.

"The women of Illinois are carrying Mr. Hoover with the state ticket into every county," she said. "He is not as well known in Illinois as in other states, for out of courtesy to Governor Lowden he did not enter this State during the pre-convention campaign. Women all know Mr. Hoover, however, for his war work and his work for children. It is, therefore, their duty to wage an intensive campaign for him."

Mrs. J. L. Hughes, national committee woman from the State of Washington, stated that on her trip across the continent she had found women everywhere working and supporting Mr. Hoover. His international viewpoint, she stated, was one of the reasons for this enthusiasm.

Mrs. Frank N. Mann, former Democratic national committee woman from West Virginia, now organizing anti-Smith clubs in her State, reported that she had found strong sentiment for Mr. Hoover among the women everywhere she went.

No Relations With Soviets, Unions Decide

(Continued from Page 1)

"selling the pass," leveled by part of the minority against trade union leaders."

The Manchester Guardian says: "By going into partnership with the employers, workers obtain a share of the control in industry. It is in development of such fruitful co-operation that the best hope lies of a successful attack upon the problems of industrial reorganization."

The Times says: "It is a very great decision, pregnant with momentous consequences, economic, political, and social, to British trade unions and indirectly it may be to all peoples of the civilized world. Lord Melchett and his friends on one side and the Trades Union Council on the other, deserve the gratitude of the Nation for the wisdom, patience, and courage with which they have devised and agreed upon a practical scheme."

Savants Hear of Relics From Age of Solomon

(Continued from Page 1)

avenue to universities and professions. In the case of the average boy or girl properly educated and trained schools will issue their own certificates that "A or B" has attended four or six years as the case may be, and has reached a satisfactory level of performance.

Responsibility on Teachers

"Whatever reforms of administration, whatever changes of curriculum, whatever increases in expenditure are approved, the last word lies with the teachers and all depends on the spirit which animates them and the ideals which move them."

"Everything seems to depend upon whether the teachers of the next generation will rise to the full measure of their responsibility and opportunity, whether they carry through every part and parcel of our educational system to the highest, and truest English tradition, that education is more than instruction, that character counts far more than brains and lives more than learning, that the true basis of life is religious, and the only real values are spiritual."

AIR MAIL TO MEXICO WILL START SOON

(SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU)

WASHINGTON—Air-mail service on a regular schedule between the United States and Mexico is expected to be opened at an early date. The Post Office Department has been advised that the Mexican postal administration desires to begin the Mexican section as soon as practicable.

Details of linking the present air mail service with that proposed by the Mexican Government are being studied by the department here. Under present agreements with air mail contractors, lines can be extended to the border for connection with the Mexican service. With the through service in operation, Mexico City would be brought nearer to all parts of the United States, since the American postal service has lines between New York City and New Orleans by way of Atlanta, Ga., and between Chicago and points in Texas. New York City and Chicago are linked with a transcontinental air mail service. Thus Mexico could be in easy touch with both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1890 by Mary Baker Eddy
As International News Paper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, yearly, \$10; two years, \$19; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered as second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Postage paid at special postage rates of postage provided for in section 1102 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

OHIO SESSION OF METHODISTS OUT FOR HOOVER

Resolution Unanimously Opposes Smith Because of Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, O.—By unanimous vote the joint session of the newly formed Ohio Methodist Conference and the laymen's association went on record as endorsing Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for the Presidency. The resolution declared the joint session was emphatically opposed to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee, because of the false doctrine that the law cannot be enforced.

"It is reasonable to assume that the Governor's oath promising to support the Constitution of the United States binds him to assist in the letter and spirit of enforcement of the Federal Constitution. But New York, since through Governor Smith's leadership the Enforcement Act of the state was repealed, has become the center, not only of lawlessness and disregard of enforcement of the Constitution of the United States, but also of open distribution of liquor, but it has also become the center of dissemination of the false doctrine that the law cannot be enforced."

Germany Failed to Stop Liquor by Use of Beer

(Continued from Page 1)

problem. The word "teetotal" had been invented here.

In 1836 the King of Prussia wrote a letter to Justin Edwards in the United States to ask about "teetotalism." Mr. Edwards wrote back that the movement was sweeping the country. He asserted that there were hundreds of temperance societies, and that approximately 1,250,000 people had united with them. More than 10,000 persons, he stated, who had a few years before been drunkards, had given up intoxicating liquor.

Temperance Society Started

"The Prussians were greatly impressed. Temperance societies began to spring up. About 1848, a nation of great reform, Germany decided to follow America, and was people to a new habit, beer drinking. It was thought that the presence of wife and child in a flower-filled beer garden, together with the lighter drink, beer, would make a temperate nation.

"I will give the results of this experiment, not in my own words, but in the words of two of the best thinkers in Germany. Professor Porel says: 'The so-called abstinence movement in the middle of the nineteenth century was only against distilled liquor and came to nothing, or rather it drowned in beer.'

Children's World Invaded

"Dr. Hoppe, after making research into the experiment, wrote: 'Into the children's world in Germany as well as the woman's world, beer has now penetrated. Many children receive, daily, with their meals, or at least with their midday meals, beer or glasses of beer. One can see every day in the restaurant, beer garden or on excursions, young children drinking from the glasses of their parents, and taking, from time to time, a goodly swallow.'

"On these questions we have heard from the Democratic leaders with which the great body of service men and women can agree, except in regard to generous treatment for the disabled. This is not a partisan alliance and should not be made one."

The Negro campaign in the middle West has just been opened by the Republicans. Their Western headquarters territory of 28 states includes more than 1,000,000 negroes, it is estimated. The campaigning will be done mostly in the industrial centers.

Smith to Speak Six Times in Swing Through Midwest

NEW YORK (P)—Governor Smith will make six formal addresses in as many states on his trip west, starting Sept. 16.

The itinerary for the Governor's invasion of the agricultural area and many states normally Republican was given out by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The Governor will speak at Omaha, Sept. 18; Oklahoma City, Sept. 20; Denver, Sept. 22; Helena, Mont., Sept. 24; Minneapolis, Sept. 27, and Milwaukee, Sept. 29. He will return to Rochester on Oct. 1 for the Democratic state convention.

Agriculture, water power and products are the chief subjects expected to be discussed by the nominee.

The itinerary of the first trip, while lasting only six formal addresses, calls for stops in many cities where the Governor will hold informal receptions from the platform of the special car which will convey him and his party. Mr. Roosevelt made no announcement as to the places to be visited on the second and third tours.

The itinerary of the first follows:

Sunday, Sept. 16—Leave New York; arrive Albany; leave Albany.

Monday, Sept. 17—Arrive Chicago;

Tuesday, Sept. 18—Arrive Omaha (speech).

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Leave Omaha.

Thursday, Sept. 20—Arrive Oklahoma City (speech).

Friday, Sept. 21—Leave Oklahoma City; arrive Newton, Kan.; arrive Dodge City, Kan.; leave Dodge City, Saturday, Sept. 22—Arrive La-

Portes Gil Favored To Succeed Calles

MEXICO CITY (P)—Support given Emilio Portes Gil, Secretary of Industry, by the majority bloc of the Chamber of Deputies will be sufficient to elect him provisional President if there is no further change in the political situation.

Meeting in caucus, 154 Deputies requested their leader, Ricardo Topete, who supported Gen. Manuel Perez Trevino, Governor of Coahuila, for the office, to resign. They then decided to vote for Portes Gil when Congress meets to elect a successor to President Calles whose term expires Dec. 1.

Senator Edge, who is Mr. Kellogg's fellow passenger on the Leviathan, assured the Secretary that the Senate is almost united behind the renunciation of war treaty, and in personal statement to the Monitor's correspondent, Senator Edge said: "I can't conceive of the treaty's defeat in the Senate. All the Republicans are for it, of course, to a man, and, so far as I know, all the Democrats are for it. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I know that my Democratic colleagues of that committee back it. The treaty should not be made a party issue and I don't think it will be, although of course it is inevitable that some Republicans will use it as a talking point in the coming campaign."

His statement will point out that the peace movement is one of long growth in the United States, springing from early days, when both political parties in the United States fostered the cause of arbitration and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. It is possible also that Mr. Kellogg may allude to the fact that his own newly negotiated arbitration treaties, taken verbatim, without the alteration of a single word, conform to the Bryan conciliation treaties, thus illustrating that the cause of peace goes forward in nonpolitical channels.

Mr. Kellogg also may emphasize the belief that the foreign policies of the United States should always be above party politics, that it is time the Nation recognized the need of continuity in its policies dealing

with foreign nations, regardless of which party occupies the White House and State Department.

Refused Radio Request

Mr. Kellogg has also refused numerous radio requests that he speak at functions in his honor, claiming him as negotiator of the treaty, believing that the pact is the work, not of one man, but of the entire world, that any other Secretaries of State would have done the same thing, had opportunity so offered and the time been ripe. A monster reception and banquet, planned in New York upon his arrival, has met the same fate as all such proposals. His only speaking engagement is at Northfield College, Minnesota, dedicating the Severance Hall, on Oct. 18, in honor of Mr. Kellogg's former law partner, Cordenio Severance, an invitation accepted months ago.

Senator Edge, who is Mr. Kellogg's fellow passenger on the Leviathan, assured the Secretary that the Senate is almost united behind the renunciation of war treaty, and in personal statement to the Monitor's correspondent, Senator Edge said: "I can't conceive of the treaty's defeat in the Senate. All the Republicans are for it, of course, to a man, and, so far as I know, all the Democrats are for it. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I know that my Democratic colleagues of that committee back it. The treaty should not be made a party issue and I don't think it will be, although of course it is inevitable that some Republicans will use it as a talking point in the coming campaign."

His statement will point out that the peace movement is one of long growth in the United States, springing from early days, when both political parties in the United States fostered the cause of arbitration and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. It is possible also that Mr. Kellogg may allude to the fact that his own newly negotiated arbitration treaties, taken verbatim, without the alteration of a single word, conform to the Bryan conciliation treaties, thus illustrating that the cause of peace goes forward in nonpolitical channels.

Mr. Kellogg also may emphasize the belief that the foreign policies of the United States should always be above party politics, that it is time the Nation recognized the need of continuity in its policies dealing

with foreign nations, regardless of which party occupies the White House and State Department.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Machrach

647 Boylston Street, Boston
Kenneon 4730
507 Fifth Avenue, New York
Opp. Park St. Church
Vanderbilt 7400

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D. S. Time. Last trip Sept. 17
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. MUB 9292

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

100-cental room trip daily

STEAMER DOROTHY BRADFORD
M. & M. Lines
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30
A.M.; Sun., 10, D.

INTERNATIONAL AID EXPECTED BY DRY CHIEF

United States Commissioner
Encouraged by Interest
Shown at Geneva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—International aid in preventing the smuggling of liquor into the United States may reasonably be expected, Dr. J. M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, believes. He has just returned to Washington from Geneva, where he attended the sessions of the International Congress Against Alcoholism. While there he was much impressed with many favorable expressions, although informal and unofficial, of course.

The majority of the officials of foreign governments believe that it is proper to work through the League of Nations. Dr. Doran is unconcerned as to the agency employed if the end can be attained—that of co-operating with the officials of the United States in keeping liquor out of this country.

Certified Landing Papers

Prohibition officials want foreign nations to compel their nationals to supply certified landing papers for liquor cargoes. Records show that from 40 to 50 ports are used largely for the shipment of liquor, and American prohibition officials ask only that those nations co-operate by requiring ships under their flags to let their governments know where the liquor was landed.

By requiring certified landing papers, the consuls of the country from which the shipment moved would have to vise the certificate to show that it actually was landed as claimed.

Dr. Doran called attention to the fact that countries agreeing to such a plan would not be changing any domestic policy. The arrangement sought by United States officials merely accords the co-operation that nearly all nations give one another in respect of other crimes.

Courses of Ships Altered

The practice of liquor runners has been to comply with the laws of the country where they come, taking out papers showing a destination to which liquor may lawfully be shipped and then, after leaving port to alter their course to suit their programs which have been arranged with agents in the United States.

Their approach to American shores is watched but it would greatly simplify the campaign against the illicit liquor traffic if the enforcement corps could know in advance when a shipment is moving or could have access to records showing details of the announced course.

Dr. Doran thinks there could be no objection on the part of foreign powers on the grounds that the United States was attempting to foist prohibition upon them. This Government merely asks, in its efforts to enforce its own prohibition law, the help of foreign governments in preventing violations of that law by its nationals.

Illicit Antiques Elicit Protests

Senator Sackett Says Objets d'Art Avoid Tariff Without Proving Antiquity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Because many dutiable objets d'art and some not so closely allied either to art or antiquity are being admitted to the United States under the guise of antiques, Frederick M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, recommends firmer provisions in future

tariff acts to avoid such importations. Moreover, many Americans are swindled by purchasing articles lacking in the historical value which is claimed for them, he believes.

Referring to the provision in the tariff law permitting antiques 100 years old to enter the United States free of duty, Mr. Sackett says: "There is probably more fraud, deliberate or through lack of information, as to the age of antiques, than is generally understood. A great deal of the business of dealing in them is allowed to go through without payment of duty which should be paid."

"The American citizen buys goods on the recommendation of a dealer who says they are 100 years old. A certificate of antiquity is obtained from the nearest United States consul, who never sees the goods. They are shipped by freight with papers attached purporting to show the age of the goods. They are before the United States Customs officers, the port entry and they often are not experts and take the papers attached as prima facie, and often as positive, proof.

"The result is that there is no proof that these pretended antiques are not simply clever imitations of antiques. The only safeguard is in having the goods come under the inspection of customs officers skilled in detecting such frauds."

Arctic Expedition, Delayed by Winds, Arrives in Maine

MacMillan Party Brings Back
Many Specimens After 15
Months' Exploring

CHRISTMAS COVE, Me. (AP)—Delayed nearly 24 hours by broken boat caused by strong winds and a thick coast fog, the Arctic schooner Bowdoin arrived here bearing Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan and the Rawson-Field Museum expedition.

Escorted by a coast guard patrol boat and a Portsmouth steamer bearing welcomers, the Bowdoin received the greeting shriek of whistles while a group of friends on shore waved handkerchiefs to the party returning after 15 months of Arctic observation and exploration.

The Bowdoin anchored in the cove here and Commander MacMillan went aboard the schooner yacht Sachem, owned by Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and Wiscasset, where he was greeted by his sister, Mrs. Letitia Fogg of Freeport and a small party of friends.

Commander MacMillan said the Bowdoin had been delayed by strong winds.

The party brought back thousands of specimens of fish, game and birds, many of which are believed to be of important scientific value.

STOCK OWNERSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA ROAD EMPLOYEES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Sept. 8—More than 101,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are now partners in the enterprise, according to an announcement by the treasurer of the company. Not only do they devote their time and talents to the operation of the railroad, but their interest in the welfare, as well, for approximately half of the men and women on the railroad now own stock in the company.

The announcement says that a tabulation of the applications received for new stock contain subscriptions for more than 350,000 shares. Through permission given by existing stockholders, \$17,500,000 worth of capital stock was set aside for employees to purchase at par, which is \$50, this price being approximately \$12 below the current market price of the stock.

WASHINGTON—Because many dutiable objets d'art and some not so closely allied either to art or antiquity are being admitted to the United States under the guise of antiques, Frederick M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, recommends firmer provisions in future

tariff acts to avoid such importations. Moreover, many Americans are swindled by purchasing articles lacking in the historical value which is claimed for them, he believes.

Referring to the provision in the

tariff law permitting antiques 100

years old to enter the United States free of duty, Mr. Sackett says: "There is probably more fraud, deliberate or through lack of information, as to the age of antiques, than is generally understood. A great deal of the business of dealing in them is allowed to go through without payment of duty which should be paid."

"The American citizen buys goods on the recommendation of a dealer who says they are 100 years old. A certificate of antiquity is obtained from the nearest United States consul, who never sees the goods. They are shipped by freight with papers attached purporting to show the age of the goods. They are before the United States Customs officers, the port entry and they often are not experts and take the papers attached as prima facie, and often as positive, proof.

"The result is that there is no

proof that these pretended antiques are not simply clever imitations of antiques. The only safeguard is in having the goods come under the inspection of customs officers skilled in detecting such frauds."

Are Two Heads Better Than One?

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

TAMMY

CAMPAGN PLANS

SYRAC

Illustration by Syrac

EAST COAST WEST COAST
TILL AROUND THE LAND

CLASS B FLIERS CONQUER FOG ON RACE WEST

Livingston Leads Entries in
Second Air Derby at
First Two Stops

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—John H. Livingston led the class B racers in the transcontinental air derby to Norton Field here, Sept. 8. He leveled off his plane and landed at 10:49 a. m. (eastern standard time).

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Conqueror of a dense fog over the Pittsburgh district, the first of the Class B Trans-Continental Air Derby entries reached Bettie Field, McKeesport, Sept. 8, from Roosevelt Field. John H. Livingston of Monmouth, Ill., flying his Waco plane, and accompanied by M. B. Allen of Troy, O., landed at 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight time.

J. Warren Smith of McKeesport, and A. L. Litzinger, Pittsburgh, in a Cessna monoplane, landed second at 10:30 a. m. Three minutes later E. C. Schultz and W. R. Yashner brought their Cessna plane down.

After a 30-minute halt here, the racers hopped off for Columbus, the second stop station. Several planes were forced down en route, due to fog.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Bound for a share in prizes of \$15,000 at the end of a flight across the continent, 20 airplane pilots in class B of the cross-country air derby took off Sept. 8 for Los Angeles.

L. A. Shoenhain of Los Angeles took off at 6:18 a. m. (eastern standard time), leading the departure. C. W. Holman of St. Paul, the winner of a \$10,000 prize in last year's derby, was next away, followed by Stuart F. Auer of Milwaukee, Paul R. Braniff of Oklahoma City, G. C. Quick of Wichita, Kan.; John H. Livingston of Monmouth, Ill.; M. Whitin Whittall of Worcester, Mass.; John R. Wood of Wausau, Wis.; Errol Bohl and E. E. Ballough of Chicago.

Other pilots in the contest and the order in which they took off, were: C. W. Mayes, Tucson, Ariz.; E. G. Schultze, Pittsburgh; Bryan Shaw, New York; T. A. Wells, Wichita, Kan., a student at Princeton University; Ivey McKinley, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Al Litzinger, Pittsburgh; Leo Norris, Hollywood, Calif.; Jay Sodowsky, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Charles W. Meyers, Troy, O.; Ray J. Merritt, New Castle, Pa.

The four class C planes got underway at 10:27 a. m. eastern standard time, trailing the 20 class B planes by more than three hours.

R. C. Cantwell, flying a Lockheed Vega, was first into the air in the C division.

MIDLAND, Tex. (AP)—Robert Dako, Pittsburgh, flying an American Moth, was the first of the Class A trans-

M. Gudmundsen
Dampfgervej 3. Tel. 11,326
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
Factory for Electroplate

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
Proprietors: M. & Hudson
Manufacturers of Graphites for
Foundry, Plumbing and Foundry Coal Dust;
Pipes and Flange Joint Compound; "Murella"
Boiler Compound; Graphite, Paints, etc.
Consult us about your Grinding Requirements.
234 ANDERSON ST., JOHANNESBURG
Union of South Africa
Telephone 2560

PARIS FRANCE

WHEN IN PARIS

Enjoy a DELICIOUS AMERICAN BREAKFAST served in The Tudor Tea Room over the W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop near the Place de la Concorde.

Here you will also find English and American books, newspapers, magazines, etc. Light lunches are served with food suited to American tastes.

TUDOR TEA ROOMS
248, Rue de Rivoli—Very Convenient

PARIS FRANCE

You Can Get
Walk-Overs
Shoes
in Paris

at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines.
FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED

Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American styles.
AAA to E

PARIS FRANCE

A Tailor for
Americans in Paris

Business men and students from
every state in the Union make up
eighty per cent of my clientele.

British woolens, fair prices and
a policy of "satisfy the customer
at all costs" have built up this
business.

Auld Reekie
Scotch Tailor
10, Rue des Capucines, 2, Rue de Volney
just off the Rue de Rivoli

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the
Paris Office of The Christian
Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de
l'Opéra, for any information
you may desire.

continental air racers to check in at Midland airport. He was only a few seconds ahead of Earl Rowland, Wichita, whose Cessna motor developed trouble on the dash from Abilene, first control point of the day. It was the first time Rowland had relinquished the lead.

PECOS, Tex. (AP)—Her solo "tramp flight" to the Pacific Coast broken because of valve trouble in her plane, Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly across the Atlantic, has landed a temporary job right in her line. She has volunteered to act as official referee at the Pecos airport in checking the transcontinental air racers landing here for fuel.

**Experts Discuss
the Education of
Backward Races**

**British and French Delegates
Emphasize Need of Guarding
Natives' Interests**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Among the many interesting subjects discussed by the British and French educational experts who recently met in London was the education of backward races. This is one of the questions that is causing considerable anxiety to Great Britain in such colonies as Kenya and India, while France in Madagascar and in Morocco has similar problems to solve.

The outstanding impression left by the speakers was that there is no idea nowadays of exploiting backward races, regardless of native interests. Again and again the speakers emphasized that trusteeship was the only justifiable policy today.

But as Gen. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the late Governor of the Gold Coast, pointed out, this policy could be applied in different ways. In countries where it is frankly acknowledged that the land is owned by the native race, as, for example, the larger portion of the East British African colonies, trusteeship could be applied in its fullest sense, for the well-being and development of peoples not yet able to stand by themselves. But there are colonies owned by both France and Great Britain where, owing to climatic conditions, there has been a permanent and long-established alien occupation, and the development of the natives to the same extent is sometimes impractical.

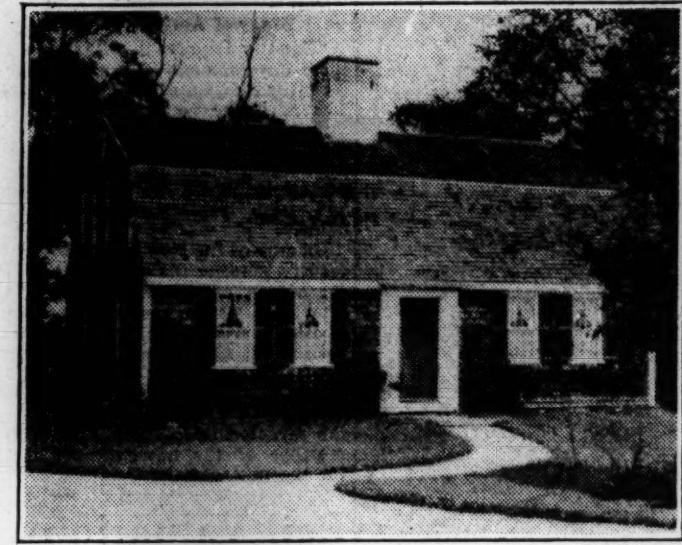
The educationists in conference thought that a mistake had been made in regarding education as the exclusive property of the permanent whose control must inevitably be bureaucratic and therefore deadening.

With a view of creating better understanding between the nations, an interesting scheme of exchanging teachers is to start three years ago in Europe. This year according to the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by M. Desclouet, honorary secretary of the British Institute in Paris, a similar exchange has been started with the United States.

For some time past arrangements have been in existence for the interchange of secondary school teachers between Great Britain and the United States. So far the exchanges have been limited to women teachers, but a subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the headmaster of Westminster School, is considering the question of extending the scheme so as to include men teachers.

The exchange of teachers between France and England has been arranged so that the teachers understand each other's work.

A Treasury of New England History



The Old Cudworth House, Home of the Scituate Historical Society.

Pilgrim Founding of Scituate 300 Years Ago to Be Retraced

Days of Merchant Adventurers to Be Recalled in Pageant of Scituate Historical Society—Landmarks to Be Revisited in Anniversary Observance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCITUATE, Mass.—Retracing the beginnings 300 years ago of the town of Scituate, the Scituate Historical Society is celebrating the anniversary of the settlement of the village in which the original Pilgrims of Plymouth took a prominent part.

Timothy Hatherly, "The Father of Scituate," was one of the "Merchant Adventurers" who financed the first Mayflower Company. He came to Plymouth in 1623 aboard the ship Anne and soon saw the advantages of the region which was then called Satuit, the Indian name for cold water.

The four cliffs, the North River, and the excellent harbor were all favorable to settlement. The harbor was excellent for fishing and trade and the North River, besides supplying an artery into the forests of pine and oak afforded a convenient place for the building of boats.

In 1625 Timothy Hatherly returned to England, and in 1637 he and his partners received large grants of land which included what are now the towns of Scituate, Norwell—formerly South Scituate—Hanover, and a portion of Rockland.

The men of County Kent carried their name proudly, for they were known far and wide as loyal and gallant gentlemen, and many of the first settlers of Scituate were from Kent.

In 1639 Scituate was the most populous and the richest settlement in Plymouth Colony and it has always played a leading part in the colony, which was the first permanent white settlement in New England.

The "Men of Kent" settled in a scattered way soon after Timothy Hatherly visited this region, but the first record bears the date 1623.

The Scituate Historical Society during the 12 years of its existence has done some outstanding work in preserving a record of the activities of these men. At each annual meeting it has given pageants depicting the early days of Scituate which have been highly entertaining and of great educational value for their accuracy and fidelity to detail. A surprising number of old costumes in a good

state of preservation have been features of these occasions.

The event this year is called "A Visit to Old Places." Starting at the Old Cudworth House, which was built in 1723 and is the home of the society, participants will first stop at the North Cliff. Here were the first English lands of the early settlers. They will then go to the site of the first meeting house, erected in the summer of 1633.

Then the party will move to Satuit Brook, and will visit the house lots of Edward Foster, William Gilson and Capt. James Cudworth, as well as the marker on the site of the old Kent shipyard.

The next visit will be to the border on Hatherly Road, which marks the site of the home of Timothy Hatherly in 1657. Not long ago, while plowing in his field, Mr. Azro Turner found on this spot some square English bricks which no doubt were a portion of Timothy Hatherly's own hearth.

The home of Capt. Michael Pierce on Country Way will be the last place to be visited. A historical sketch of the life of this remarkable man will be given and also a brief description of his home, which was a tavern during the Revolutionary War.

Air-Rail Service Gains Patronage

New Plan Saves Business Day on Transcontinental Trip, Railroad Agent Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Patronage during the first week of the new air-rail transcontinental arrangement indicates that it has found favor with the traveling public, it is declared by C. W. Getty, assistant general passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad here. Each day since the service was inaugurated, said Mr. Getty, the planes have been well patronized in both directions.

Co-ordination of airplane and railroad passenger transportation has proved a time saver, he pointed out. While passengers can leave New York at 6:16 p. m. on the Manhattan Limited or the Pennsylvania, arrive in Chicago at 4:40 o'clock the following afternoon; however, they can on its regular departure at 3 p. m. and arrive in the Twin Cities at 7 o'clock the same evening. Connection is made there with the fast trains by all railroad lines to the northwest, representing the saving of a full business day for passengers destined to Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and other Pacific northwest points. Similar gains are made on the eastward journey.

Unemployed Are
Turning to Canada

Government-Dominion Plan to Send 10,000 Harvesters Meets Ready Response

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Government and Dominion scheme to send 10,000 of Britain's unemployed to Canada for the wheat harvesting, met with a ready response all over the country and especially in the North of England. The men will be taken direct to Winnipeg, and will be sent on from there to farms as far west as the Rockies. Although they have the option of returning to England at a cheap rate, should they desire, most of the men hope to settle permanently in the Dominions.

"Expert knowledge and skill are becoming more and more a prerequisite for high salary," she said. "In many fields, comparatively untried by women, they might become expert counselors. A special type of woman for instance, might do something new in research connected with investment banking herself an investment analyst and counselor."

She declared that one of the most encouraging signs of the time is the tendency among college women to look farther ahead, planning for a longer career than formerly, and, accordingly, to make more thorough preparations for a specific vocation, making the same sacrifices that men do to acquire advanced education.

"Expert knowledge and skill are becoming more and more a prerequisite for high salary," she said. "In many fields, comparatively untried by women, they might become expert counselors. A special type of woman for instance, might do something new in research connected with investment banking herself an investment analyst and counselor."

Miss Hutchinson said Barnard girls were especially interested in department store work and that she was in favor of them trying out in winter and summer shops in small towns. She spoke of one girl who is experimenting in agriculture and expressed the belief that college women have a place in handling the economic problems of this field, such as marketing. Lecturing and conducting consulting bureaus were mentioned as other promising fields.

As a concrete example of the "long look ahead," Miss Hutchinson referred to a former student of Barnard who married while in college, but hoped to go on with her journalistic work. Her preparation proved wise, Miss Hutchinson added, and at present she is holding the type of position which she has always wanted, and is aiding in the support of her son.

She summed up by stressing the value of girls remembering chiefly two modern rules—"choose some work away from the beaten path as much as possible and remember that the field you choose is one that you may want to make permanent."

of them have to be between 18 and 40 years of age, and be up to the test of army days. Very few of them have been able to find the necessary £12—a sign of the poverty which exists in the mining areas from which most of them are being drawn. Those who cannot are given a free warrant to Liverpool and £5, and the balance is granted to them afterward.

Dr. B. Jeffs, who was engaged in the work of examining applicants reported that 50 or 60 per cent of them were found eligible. A Canadian Government official pointed out that the work would be extremely arduous, and men of a fine physical type were absolutely necessary.

Attempt Is Made
to Reduce Maps to
Uniform System

Congress Aided Collation of Facts, but Added Little to Knowledge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Several new international commissions have been set up as a result of the International Geographical Congress which met in London and Cambridge recently. One of these will co-operate with the Ciao Commission of the League of Nations by preparing a map showing the areas on the world's surface where calamities of international magnitude have occurred in the past. It is hoped that in this way the task of organizing assistance to future sufferers will be simplified.

Another commission will prepare a map of the Pliocene and Pleistocene Ages in order to help research into the early history of the earth on this planet. A committee which had been sitting for some years to collate the existing information on this subject presented a report to the congress and the appointment of the new body was the outcome.

The next year will move to Satuit Brook, and will visit the house lots of Edward Foster, William Gilson and Capt. James Cudworth, as well as the marker on the site of the old Kent shipyard.

The next visit will be to the border on Hatherly Road, which marks the site of the home of Timothy Hatherly in 1657. Not long ago, while plowing in his field, Mr. Azro Turner found on this spot some square English bricks which no doubt were a portion of Timothy Hatherly's own hearth.

The home of Capt. Michael Pierce on Country Way will be the last place to be visited. A historical sketch of the life of this remarkable man will be given and also a brief description of his home, which was a tavern during the Revolutionary War.

This great undertaking which has already been exercised by map makers for over 30 years is an attempt to reduce the many different conventional signs, etc., in use in the various countries to a single uniform system.

In the opinion of most of the delegates interrogated, the congress did not bring out many new facts, but it helped the geographers of the world to collate their knowledge, and still more important, to make one another's acquaintance. An exhibition of modern books on geographical and kindred subjects supplied by leading publishers throughout the world was another feature of the gathering and attracted much attention.

Regret was expressed by several delegates at the absence of one German representative, and Sir Austin Chamberlain, speaking at a dinner given by the British Government in honor of the occasion, expressed official regret at their absence. The reason is said to be due in the main to the fact that the International Research Council, which controls the invitations, is still an inter-allied concern founded after the war and has not yet quite made its peace with the German savants.

Actually, the congress was a kind of hybrid body, and for the uninformed it was not always easy to distinguish between the functions of the General Assembly of the International Geographical Union, which consisted of the official representatives of 19 countries, and the International Geographical Congress, which was open to all the countries of the world.

The second place, there has always been a feeling in Italy that the stabilization rate of the franc would be similar to that of the lira. Before the war French and Italian exchanges moved in sympathy. The present rate relationship will undoubtedly impede the efforts of Italy to expand her export trade, as France is able to quote lower prices in the world markets on competitive goods.

Lira to Retain Its Present Rate of Stabilization

Increased Exchange Value Not Accompanied by More Buying Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—In a statement recently made before a general meeting of Italian industrialists Signor Mussolini declared in strong terms that the reported Government intention to revise the rate of stabilization (fixed last December at 19 lire to the dollar) was grotesque, adding that any perturbation as to the present monetary equilibrium would be sheer folly.

Dr. B. Jeffs, who was engaged in the work of examining applicants reported that 50 or 60 per cent of them were found eligible. A Canadian Government official pointed out that the work would be extremely arduous, and men of a fine physical type were absolutely necessary.

While such a system appeal to Americans? Laundries say no, because collars have not been standardized in the United

PACT IS NEW ROAD TO PEACE, LEAGUE IS TOLD

Nation Going to War Would Find World Against It, Says Greek Delegate

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—The effect of the Kellogg Pact on the international situation continues to be the fundamental theme of every speaker in the general debate at the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mineichiro Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to France, Nicholas Politis, former Foreign Minister of Greece, Herman Müller, German Chancellor and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, all emphasized its importance as a guarantee for peace. Mr. Politis made a good point when he declared that the pact opened a new road to peace because nations that committed the supreme crime of being first to go to war would now be faced with a "combination of the whole world."

Stressing the same idea, Mr. Mackenzie King said that the great value of the pact lay in the effort to focus public opinion against war as a crime against humanity. His description of 100 years peace between the United States and Canada as a symbol of the renunciation of war, which was the theme, was nothing visionary in the ideal, was loudly applauded. He pointed out that a reduction of armaments was as important, for the Anglo-Saxon pact on the Canadian border had been accompanied by a complete abolition of armaments along the 3000-mile frontier. It was in this way the triumph of a great ideal.

Conference of Powers

Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, had a long private conversation with Lord Cushendun, the British representative, also with Paul Hymans of Belgium and Signor Scialoja of Italy with reference to the German proposal for a conference of the powers concerned in the occupation of the Rhineland. Herr Müller is now to see Lord Cushing-dun.

The Germans do not expect their demand for the evacuation to be conceded her. What they desire is that the "principle of the treaty," as they interpret it, should be recognized, namely, that evacuation ought to be carried out, both on judicial and moral grounds. They are waiting to hear what the former Allies will say and, while ruling out any idea of political compensation, are willing to discuss any other basis of negotiation, although firmly maintaining that the question of evacuation has no connection with the payment of reparations, since Germany is fulfilling all its obligations in that regard.

Herr Müller's Tribute

Herr Müller paid a tribute to the anti-war pact. Great masses of people in every country, he said, were in favor of the renunciation of war, and this constituted the root strength of the pact, for now more than ever, his political acts were dictated by the "living consciousness of the peoples." The task of statesmen was to direct this force at the proper moment to a practical end.

The entire pact was an expression of the "capital necessities of our time," corresponding to the aims to which the Assembly was devoted. This led Herr Müller to the conclusion that disarmament must be a logical consequence of the renunciation of war, and he expressed the hope that the League would give serious consideration to overcoming the difficulties which faced the preparatory commission. "The League must not rest on hope alone," he said. "It must act if the anti-war pact is to have a meaning."

Wang Ching-chi, the Chinese delegate, announced that the Nanking Government had accepted the British proposal for a commission of inquiry into the illicit drug traffic in the Far East. At the same time he demanded that a similar inquiry should be made in countries manufacturing drugs. He added that the new Chinese Government would summon a conference of Chinese authorities at an early date to take measures against the production of opium.

LOWELL MASONS LAY TEMPLE CORNER STONE

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—More than 2000 Masons from all parts of New England attended the corner stone laying at the new Masonic Temple here. Among those who took part in the ceremony were officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Grand Lodge and Commandery of New Hampshire were also represented.

The ceremony was under the direction of Frank L. Simpson of Lynn, Grand Master, assisted by Otis C. White of Worcester, Deputy Grand Master, John Whittington of Dedham, Senior Grand Warden, and Elton S. Wilde of New Bedford, Junior Grand Warden.

JOHN COOLIDGE TAKES JOB RAILROAD OFFERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—John Coolidge, the President's son, is going to be a railroad man. His job is with the New York, New Haven & Hartford—perhaps in the freight de-

partment—and he will start at the bottom and work his way up. E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, made this statement:

"The matter of employment of John Coolidge is having favorable consideration. It is his desire to begin at the bottom and, depending solely upon his own efforts, to work his own way up and learn railroading. What kind of a job he will have or where he will be located is not yet determined."

British Deny Naval Accord Is Abandoned

Anglo-French Compromise Still Before Governments of Other Powers

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The reports current in the press that the Anglo-French naval compromise has been abandoned may be disregarded, it is stated in official circles here. The proposals are still before the American, Italian and Japanese governments, to which they were submitted some time ago. They were designed solely to facilitate progress in the preparatory commission for disarmament, where an advance had been held up by the differences between the British and French views regarding methods of effecting naval limitations.

In place of their two existing drafts, the British and French experts were able to agree on one draft, which was then submitted for consideration to the other powers chiefly concerned. It has been repeatedly emphasized that all the other powers concerned must come to agreement if the proposals are to be effective, and that otherwise the proposals fall to the ground, in which event the search of an accord would have to be resumed along other lines. The powers to which the Anglo-French agreement has been submitted have not yet expressed their views as to its suitability or otherwise as a basis of discussion.

LONDON (AP)—Official denial is made here of reports published in two London newspapers that the Anglo-French naval accord would be abandoned. The reports said that adverse criticism of the understanding has come from various quarters and particularly from hostile American sentents.

Government circles point out that no action on the naval accord can be taken until an answer is received from the United States, Japan and Italy, to which governments the proposals have been submitted.

PARIS.—An ominous silence is maintained in the French press regarding the rumor from London that Britain has decided to abandon the Anglo-French naval compromise. The reason is not far to seek. The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, is holidaying in his country retreat at Sampligny, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is at Geneva. How well controlled the French press is by the government is exemplified in this incident.

While there is bound to be regret at what will be considered as American and Italian misinterpretations to the nature of this compromise, the French will be the first to admit that it is wiser to let the compromise drop than awaken American or Italian antipathies.

WESTCHESTER STRIKE ARBITRATION PROPOSED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Settlement of the mill workers' strike in Westchester County by arbitration has just been requested by the Building Material Men's Association here. Approximately 250 workers are idle in important mills throughout the county, due to a disagreement over working hours and pay.

The building material association, in a telegram to William L. Hutchinson, of Indianapolis, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, requested permission to act as arbitrator.

The request grew out of a session attended by representatives of both mills and the employees. The association asked for a five-day week with the same pay they are getting for five and a half days.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES?
Ship your goods
to us...We will
unload and store,
pending your fur
ther disposition.
Birch-Smith Furniture Co.
737 South Hill Street - Room 300
Phone Thruway 4121

BIBLES
for every purse and purpose.
Send for catalog or call for
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Retail Locations
in
71 CITIES -
for chain stores and
retail merchants!

Eighteen years of serving chains and large merchants has resulted in a knowledge of merchandising requirements and problems, which is reflected in our method of selecting, listing, assembling and later submitting store locations.

McNENY & McNENY
New York Dallas Chicago
Los Angeles San Antonio

Saves hands, labor, time.
Saves expense of child
caning. It really dries
outwear other mops 3 to 1.
Renewable, removable mop heads.
Size 24x36x12. Complete with electric
light bulb. Approved by Good House-
keeping Magazine. At all Good Dealers
or order direct—\$1.50 prepaid.

SQUEEZ-EZY MOP CO., INC.
New Orleans, La.
DEALERS! JOBBERS! ENQUIRIES

A New Variety of Cannon Balls for Mexico



Gathering the Eggs of the Eggplant. On the "Firing Line" of One of Mexico's Most Rapidly Expanding Industries—the Shipping of Fresh Vegetables to the United States. In the Picture Eggplant Is Being Prepared for Shipment From a 4500-Acre Estate Near Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.

Experts Meet to Modernize Cable Rules

Drastic Revision May Be Made of Code System at Brus-sels Convention

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Representatives of the International Telegraph Union, including the code experts of the world, are meeting at Brussels, two years before the quinquennial session is normally due, in 1930, to modernize wire communication regulations. The basis of the union's original convention in 1875, when a number of envoys of European countries met at what was then St. Petersburg, to frame the rules, which are now said to be obsolete and out of harmony with modern conditions and requirements.

Under existing rules each country has had one voting condition which is said not to bear proper relation to the amount or importance of the traffic in the respective states. Private telegraph companies, on the other hand, have no voting power, although entitled to attend the conference to express their views. Undoubtedly whatever revision of the regulations may be made will be of great moment to the traders of the world engaged in daily overseas transactions.

"One of the most important questions to be considered," says a Monitor informant, "relates to the length of the standard code word, at present of 10 letters. The Paris conference of 1925 to consider code matters, and this committee declared in favor of a reduction of the standard code word to five letters.

HIGHER CHARGES OPPOSED
It is apparent, from opinions expressed in various authoritative quarters, that the business world will be affronted if such changes are to be a cloak for increased charges of 30

to 50 per cent to the user." The majority of the members of the Telegraph Union, however, are said to favor such an increase. While the United States Government will not be represented officially at the conference, there will be a delegation of American observers, including Maj. W. Friedman, chief of the Code and Cipher Signal Corps of the War Department at Washington, and Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Sweden. The International Chamber of Commerce will likewise be represented in a consultative capacity.

Discussing the proposed change in the standard code word the Chamber urges, in the event of the change, that this be accompanied by a reduction in the rates by not less than 50 per cent. It indicates that the non-reduction of the rate per word for ordinary messages would not compensate for the loss to the economic interests entailed by the increase in the rate per word for code messages; on the contrary, business interests would have to bear all the costs of the reform.

PRONOUNCEABILITY TEST

Instances occur where firms double up code words containing only five letters, thus getting two or more words transmitted for the price of one, and this often violates the old rule that a code word must be pronounceable. Much opposition has arisen to the pronounceability test, and it is hoped that the general international position may be regularized by cancellation of this requirement.

The International Chamber of Commerce has recommended for the conference's consideration Article 10 of the Washington radio convention of 1927 as a suitable model on which the Telegraph Union might frame a provision for incorporation in its own constitution. The Washington article in effect says that telegraph stations should be established

by experiments with a view to establishing a manufacturing industry in Mexico using the sisal (henequen) fiber, which is produced in great quantities in the state of Yucatan.

It has been found that it is possible to spin from the fiber a fine yarn which is very strong and can be used in the place of jute, it is said. The Mexican commercial attaché in London visited the jute factories in Belfast, Ireland, the announcement says, and has submitted a comprehensive report on the methods of manufacture employed there.

The report adds that a factory producing from 5000 to 10,000 jute bags per day can be operated by 20 men, 115 women and 29 boys. The demand for jute is very great, with 670,000-700,000 jute bags used throughout the world each year.

It is expected that Mexico can take part in this trade with the establishment of the new industry which will make henequen into a jute substitute.

The production of henequen has long been a major agricultural interest in Mexico, and it still constitutes the country's greatest agricultural export, although recently the shipping of vegetables to the United States from the northern tier of Mexican states has developed so rapidly as to threaten to displace it.

\$1,500,000,000 Tube Plan Is Proposed

Railroad Engineer Outlines Way to Ease Traffic in New York City

SPECIAL TO THE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Tunnels on the East and West Sides of New York to cost possibly \$1,500,000,000 to which railroads now terminating either in the city proper or on the New Jersey shore would divert their trains, have just been proposed here by Francis Lee Stuart, formerly chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie Railroads.

The plan contemplates bringing the Long Island trains from the east over the Queensborough Bridge and thence down town in a tunnel on the East Side, while the roads terminating in New Jersey would enter the city over a Hudson River bridge to be built at Fifty-Seventh Street. These trains would continue southward in a tunnel on the West Side, both tubes having connections at the lower end of New York to Brooklyn and New Jersey, respectively.

Such a plan would, in Mr. Stuart's opinion, expressed at a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, avert the frequent changes required of commuters by rail into the city and would keep these passengers out of the congested subway.

STUDENTS HELP BRING HUNGARY CLOSER TO PARIS

Good Relations Being Promoted Through the Universities in France

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Among the significant political developments now observable there is nothing more striking than the celebration in France of the intellectual and artistic relations between France and Hungary. Hitherto the relations between France and Hungary have been extremely doubtful. Occasionally unpleasant incidents arose, and sometimes violent diatribes were heard. Apparently there is a diplomatic change, which should be welcomed.

Between French and Hungarian universities there are important exchanges. French schools in Budapest are followed by thousands of students. Molière, Voltaire, Beaumarchais and de Musset are played in favor. The complacencies with which this phenomenon is emphasized here is of good augury. It is realized that diplomacy can properly act through intellectual channels.

Doubtless it is also realized by the French authorities that from a diplomatic viewpoint the former hostility toward Hungary was unfortunate. Hungary has received the advances of friendly Italy, and Germany endeavors to draw the country into its orbit. France supports the Little Entente, which naturally is suspicious of Hungary, but this support would be foolish if it destroyed French influence over Hungary.

Such a plan would, in Mr. Stuart's opinion, expressed at a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, avert the frequent changes required of commuters by rail into the city and would keep these passengers out of the congested subway.

E. H. SOTHERN TO QUIT STAGE
NEW YORK (AP)—Edward H. Sothern, Shakespearean actor, will retire after a lecture tour that will end here in April, he said on arrival from Europe. He plans then to return to Switzerland, where his wife, Julia Marlowe, is in retirement.

Mexican Henequen Is Being Tested as Substitute for Jute

Government Experimenting With Fiber in Effort to Es-tablish New Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor announces that it has been conduct-

Linton Tweeds

by ALTMAN

Swagger three-piece ensembles with specially woven sweaters to match. One with raised waistline and untrimmed coat... One with youthful cape effect... One with beaver trimming

Ideal for Sports or Travel

\$165 to \$295

Smartly modeled coats trimmed with shaggy wolf

\$165 to \$195

SPORTSWEAR—THIRD FLOOR

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

NEW YORK

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

BOOK MARKERS
Individual, have short permanent
handles, fast, and are practically
indestructible. The original marker
to include all these features.
Three sizes, \$1.00
Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Yonkers, N. Y.
Box 124

The Florida Times-Union
Established 1865
The Florida Times-Union has
the largest circulation of any
newspaper in Florida.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

American Storage
INCORPORATED
of California
MOVING:
AMERICAN VAN SERVICE

Shipping
Packing
Rug
Cleaning

Fur Storage
Silver Vaults
Film Vaults

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.
17 N. State St.
825 East 63rd Street
5323 Sheridan Rd.
57 E. Madison St.
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL.

Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Shop Number 38, Plankinton Arcade
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Should you wish to receive a catalogue showing our various models and prices, fill out the blank below and mail to

THE STAYFORM CO.
4237-39 Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

Buy a Squeez-Ezy
SANITARY
MOP
TODAY!
Complete
Mop
\$1.50

Eighteen years of serving
chains and large merchants has
resulted in a knowledge of
merchandising requirements
and problems, which is
reflected in our method of selecting,
listing, assembling and
later submitting store locations.

McNENY & McNENY
New York Dallas Chicago
Los Angeles San Antonio

Saves hands, labor, time.
Saves expense of child
caning. It really dries
outwear other mops 3 to 1.
Renewable, removable mop heads.
Size 24x36x12. Complete with electric
light bulb. Approved by Good House-
keeping Magazine. At all Good Dealers

Music News of the World

Russian Opera at Salzburg

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna
THE annual Salzburg summer festival has begun and under not quite such favorable outward circumstances as its predecessors, though after the same economic difficulties, Salzburg seems determined to maintain its place as a festival city, but its financial means are far from commensurate with its aims: the Austrian State is persistently disinclined to subsidize the Salzburg plans. Again, the realization was uncertain till a fairly short time prior to the scheduled date—until again Salzburg managed to discover a Mezenas willing to donate money to the furtherance of what on solemn occasions is alluded to as "The Festival Idea," and less solemnly recognized by the initiated as a determined attempt to attract international tourists.

Such is more or less frankly, the aim of most European festivals. But Salzburg, where the festival is historically linked with the figure of Mozart, should, indeed, must, be a particular abiding point of interest than other cities. What we have missed in former years is again, and more than ever, absent: a fundamental artistic plan and constructive ideals. It will not do for a festival to reproduce year in and year out, the current productions of the Vienna State Opera, to re-stage Max Reinhardt's Vienna productions, trimming them with occasional new offerings—like, this year, Schiller's "The Robbers"—and with the ever-present "Everyman" performance, which has long lost its charms upon even the stanchest Reinhardites, who have seen it for eight successive summers with better casts and with costumes less betraying the wear and tear of time and use.

The Advisory Committee

Celebrated men composed the "advisory committee"; artists like Richard Strauss, Franz Schalk and Hugo Hofmannsthal figure on its list, but three shine so far this year by their absence, and Strauss, for one, will this season keep aloof entirely. So does the majority of the public go far. The situation may change when Reinhardt's new offering is given, and when Franz Schalk and Bruno Walter come to conduct the Vienna Staatsoper and the Philharmonic concerts. These ventures will doubtlessly "draw" again and thus benefit tourists without advancing the cause of the much-vaunted "Festival Idea."

A bow to history, apparently inevitable and quite appropriate in this instance, opened the musical portion of the festival: Orazio Benelli's "Inauguration Mass" for the Salzburg Cathedral, first produced in the same locality when the imposing edifice was completed and dedicated. Gigantic in proportions, rich

Artistic Comrades

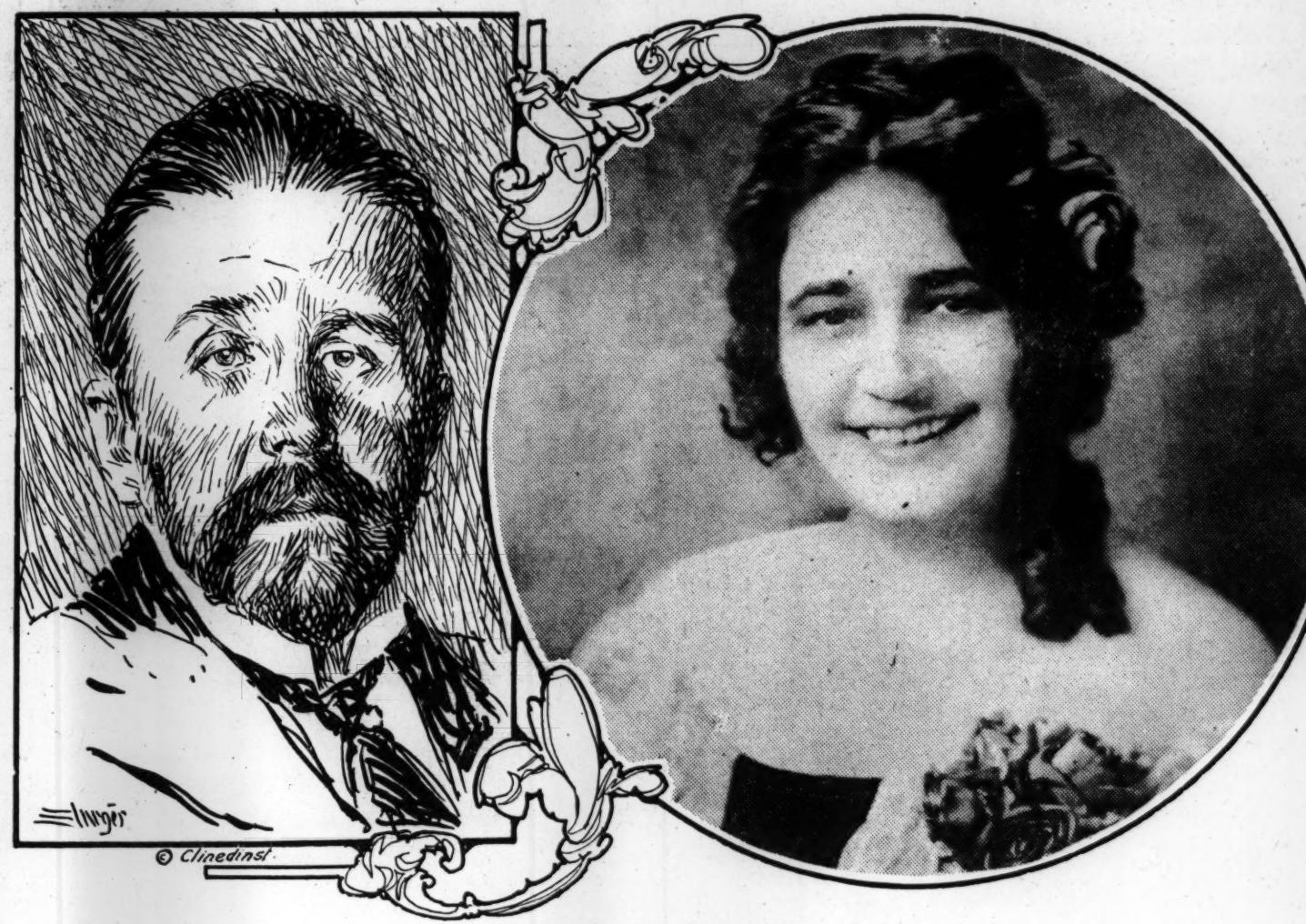
The Russians produced this work as a modernized, Russian-localized comedy-drama with a witty, simple and modestery which makes a virtue of economic necessities. The actors are what we have come to expect from Russian protagonists: singers, actors, dancing acrobats and comedians all in one. They insist, however, in exhibiting so many abilities at every moment; they dance, jump, skip with a determined hilarity which does not always impart itself to the spectator. That makes for a certain labored humor, a strained buoyancy.

The "collective" dogma allows of no stars; this troupe go further still; they act as stage hands, in full view of the audience, comrades at a common cause, taking in turn big and small, even mute roles, and not shunning that of the stage hand. They shift a creaking wall, and a garden is transformed into a room—at least we are expected to feel that way. For awhile we enjoy such witty application of simplification. After 30 minutes of determined amazement, one begins to reflect that opera by history and necessity, is a thing of illusion and splendor. One feels that stronger than anywhere else at Salzburg, with its baroque landscape and tradition and historical associations.

Strangest of all: the mimetic style of these avowed innovators goes directly back to Wagnerian methods. Hardly a phrase or figure in the orchestra that is not painstakingly transformed into a motion, or step, up stage. It does not, somehow, match with the "abstraction" that these Russians preach.

"Bastien et Bastienne"

"Bastien et Bastienne" was awaited with some misgivings. Manifestations were expected, but Emanuel Kaplan, the stage director, anticipated them with a conciliatory prologue and an apologetic epilogue which gracefully



ALEXANDER GRETCHANINOFF AND MME. NINA KOSHETZ

Touring Composer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York
EUROPEAN composers visiting the United States in recent seasons seem, as a rule, to have had a success which caused gratification all round, though certain ones, possibly from the overconfidence and carelessness of those who directed their tours, have received comparatively scant acclaim. Dargomishsky left it fragmentary—the fate of so many Russian operas from that period and school—César Cui completed it, and Rimsky-Korsakoff, that well-tried tinker of unfinished operas, orchestrated Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot unrolled and at the same time the events in the wings and behind the back-drop. The stage director walked on and off the stage, giving cues and carrying on "props," diligent prompters were constantly in evidence, and six young women, variously dressed as the prima donna's suitors, climbed on the stage to accompany her arias with visible signs of delight and admiration. Meanwhile stage hands, with stately mien, portentously marched about the stage to adjust the setting, and the protagonists retired at leisure moments to their dressing tables, visibly placed near the wings, to improve their make-ups.

There was movement and bustle, it was all hilariously funny and determinedly original—only the essence of Mozart's basic little rococo opera was completely destroyed.

The basic idea was, of course, quite clear: to obliterate the boundaries of locality and time, to achieve what heretofore only the cinema had succeeded in producing: the realization of simultaneous parallel actions. It was an interesting experiment which may bear fruit. But it remains doubtful whether a pretentious festival was the proper scene for experiments; whether just

credited Mozart with the merits, and incidentally burdened him with the responsibility for the drawbacks, of the production. Kaplan promised a "twentieth-century conception of Mozart," and attempted it with strange means. We were shown Mozart and, at the same time, a parody on him and the operatic species; the plot un

THE HOME FORUM

On Seeing Everything

WHEN one comes to an unpremeditated stop in one's car at the end of the long descent of a hill road not yet completed, it might mean many things. Most probably the determining cause is car trouble. Other guesses might be made. With regard to the particular stop to which I have made reference it is not necessary even to mention these other probable causes. I had an unmistakable warning that some part of my car needed attention. For this reason I stopped. But night was fast approaching. I observed that my unpremeditated stop had brought me close to a camping site. It needed but little time to come to terms with the owner. The tent was pitched, and the overlooking of the car was left until morning light. On the morning after the defect was soon remedied. Yet going on was delayed. Eight days have passed and still our tent is staked in the same place. Something intervened to make us prolong our stay.

What would you do, if your time was over and you found yourself at dawn on the bank of a clear, running stream, fed by the rivulets from the near-by tree-covered hills? Like a blanket of diaphanous silver, the mist rested on the hills. But the sun, rising with power, rolled the mists away and gave us chance to see how fair was the place. At least, for one day, we would give the car no chance to start. But day has been added to day, and save for an occasional trip to a near-by village, the car has been resting completely. As for myself, I have been wandering much, yet not walking far.

After a week of such experience one begins to arrive at many unusual points of view. The old aphorism about extremes meeting comes to unexpected illustration. For instance, with certain modifications, to be made in due course, one might say that in going nowhere one has seen everything. Certain it is that in spending the hundred miles across country in order to reach the place at which we have not yet arrived, we saw less in the three hundred miles than we have seen in these last eight days within the narrow radius of the three miles of which our camp site is the bisecting point. In seeing everything we saw nothing. Now, in going to no place in particular, we are seeing everything.

As with all rough-and-ready generalizations, these statements are in some need of modification to make them fit exactly the facts of the case. The swift-moving tourist does see something; the stream-wandering walker does not see everything. Yet, in making a generalization stands firm. It was on a few days ago that a woman mentioned with pride to my wife that she had been in twenty-eight states within the last eight weeks. I notice that there are those who have circled the world in less than a month. But these world-circulators were not out to see things. They were making speed. But the women visiting twenty-eight states in less than eight weeks presumably was seeing something. I wonder

what? Not always to the swift is the seeing. Yet they have their reward. I never knew a fisherman but had a story to tell. The analogy is obvious.

They also have their reward who go to no place in particular. Seeing no place they yet see everything. When I return to my home, friends will ask what I thought of this or that city. If they would only ask me what things I have been seeing I could give a ready answer. In this distinction I think we have that which indicates wisdom in the traveler. He who has learned the art, whether he goes swift or slow, will reveal that he has seen things rather than mere places. As a rule travelers are either of the qualitative kind or of the quantitative sort. Sometimes one may succeed in being both at once.

During these past few days I have been trying unreservedly to be of the former type. My aim has been to see how many things one could see, not how many places one could pass through. It has been an interesting experience. Wholly enveloped by nature one soon comes to see how encyclopedic she is. From such a point of view she becomes a gentle ruler of all practicalities. We have not to travel far to find the limits of our knowledge. In this school-going age one hears much of the specialist. I have met not a few who thought that they had a right to that title. Perhaps they had. For the present I prefer to speak in praise of the amateur. Too often the air of the specialist is the air of one who has finished a subject. The attitude of the amateur is that of a man who always knows that there is more to the subject than he at present knows.

Yet even as I write so I see that I am in danger of departing from my theme. In seeking to see everything I have purposely desisted from making nature into a classroom. I was not here to study as I study a book for a professor. I was here to survey. I have enjoyed many a city without knowing the name of every street along which I have walked. To enjoy nature I do not feel it necessary to know the name of everything I see. With the running stream for base line I find myself giving a glance and more at the witchery of water rippling over well-washed stones. I remember Hamerton, but cannot consult him since the nearest library to which I have access is some sixty miles away. But I have no time to lament my lack. Flashing fish and glancing bird, swaying bough and trembling leaf, insect on land or water pass claiming my attention. Sufficient for me is the sheer delight of them. There is not knowledge in the systematic sense that I seek, else would I be in school. I am seeking that broader, deeper thing called wisdom. I am finding joy in everything. The play of light and shade; the embroidery of moss and fern on a shelving rock; the star-sown sky in the evening; and the retreating mist of the morning.

Evidently my first resolve to see everything was too ambitious. They are too many for me. Nature is a great teacher of humility. Rather have I come to see that it is good to be able to look on anything appreciatively. Everything is beautiful in its own time. I am almost persuaded that this is the time for the revealing of the beauty of everything I know now. I am answer to my quieting friends concerning this matter of sight-seeing. If they are wise and of an understanding heart, I will tell them that I have been where Beauty reigns as queen and where Wisdom dwells in peace and power. I will tell them of things seen rather than of cities visited. I will tell them I have been seeing everything yet studying nothing, absorbing into my memory that which will mature and mellow into wisdom.

An hour later we saw Flora and its light at the extreme east of Madeira, and could soon distinguish the mountains in the centre of the latter island. As we rapidly approached the land, the beauty of the scenery became more fully apparent. A mass of dark purple volcanic rocks, clothed on top with the richest vegetation, with patches of all sorts of colour on their sides, rises boldly from the sea. There are several small detached rocks and one curious pointed little island, with an arch right through the middle of it, rather like the Percé Rock on the coast of Nova Scotia. We steamed slowly along the east coast, passing many pretty hamlets, nestled in bays or perched on the side of the hills, and observing how every possible nook and corner seemed to be terraced and cultivated. Sugar-canes, Indian corn, vines, and many varieties of tropical and semi-tropical plants, grow luxuriantly in this lovely climate. Nearly all the cottages in the island are inhabited by simple people, many of whom have never left their native villages, even to look at the magnificent view from the top of the surrounding mountains or to gaze on the sea by which they are encompassed.

At the water's edge a curious sort of double sleigh, drawn by two oxen, was waiting. Into this we stepped, setting off with considerable rapidity up the steep shingly beach, under a beautiful row of trees, to the "Praga," where the greater portion of the population were walking up and down, or sitting under the shade of the magnolias. These plants here attain the size of forest-trees, and on the morning of the opening of the exhibition, at the private view, a friend of Turner's who had seen the Cologne in all its splendor, led a group of expectant critics up to the picture. He started back from it in consternation. The golden sky had changed to a dun colour. He ran up to Turner, who was in another part of the room. "Turner, what have you been doing to your picture?" "Oh," muttered Turner in a low voice, "poor Lawrence was so unhappy. It's only lamp black. It'll wash off after the exhibition!" He had actually passed a wash of lampblack in water colour over the whole sky, and left it through the exhibition, lest it should hurt Lawrence's. From "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," by JOHN RUSKIN.

Turner's Courtesy

When Turner's picture of Cologne was exhibited in the year 1826, it was hung between two portraits, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Lady Wallis and General Sir John Moore. Both the Christian Science Monitor is on sale at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase news stories regularly from any news agency or newspaper are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news stories, unless otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special news stories herein reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase news stories regularly from any news agency or newspaper are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic

and Foreign 2 cents

14 pages 2 cents

24 to 30 pages 2 cents

32 pages 5 cents

Remainder, U.S. and Mexico, 1 cent for each 1/4 of a fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CENTRAL: Room 1085, 88 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 487 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

ASIA: Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

BRITAIN: 1, Rue des Fossés 11, Geneva.

GERMANY: Postkasse 1, Berlin.

AUSTRALIA: Postmaster, Trustee Building, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

NEW ZEALAND: 625 Market Street, Wellington.

CHINA: 308 Shanghaikang, Shanghai.

PORTLAND, ORE.: 1022 American Bank Bldg.

PARIS: 5, Rue de la Paix.

BERLIN: 11, Unter den Linden.

FLORENCE: 11, Via Magenta.

THE RIGHT TO DECLINE OR DISCONTINUE ANY ADVERTISEMENT IS RESERVED.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

LE MIRAGE DU CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

PREMIER JOURNAL DE LA SCIENCE CHRISTIANE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House and Garden

Planting Now for Spring Bulbs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

JUST a short time intervenes until spring-blooming bulbs should be put in the soil, hence he who would enjoy color and beauty in the garden in spring when little else would show should give thought to fall preparation and planting. Some may desire more bulbs in their garden and others who have not heretofore enjoyed these early flowers may want them next spring.

When the lawns are freshening with the waning of winter and almost before the first shoots are pushing through the ground in perennial borders, crocuses and snowdrops are already in bloom to cheer the heart of the garden enthusiast who through the winter has longed for the time when verdure and color would again clothe the landscape. A few weeks later golden trumpets of daffodils and red, blue and white hyacinths are the source of further enjoyment. Later come the tulips as the climax of the spring bulb display.

He who would now make provision for the pleasure that may be his in spring should make plans for the planting and place orders for the bulbs desired with reliable houses in order that the varieties wanted may be obtained. It may be satisfactory to get the bulbs from the local retailer, but this may mean some limitation as to choice.

Any good garden soil is satisfactory for some bulbs. Some fertilization is usually necessary and in certain soils attention to drainage is advisable. Deep spading is the first essential and the average soil may be worked to a depth of 20 inches. The top soil should be put aside while the subsoil is loosened. Material, such as well-rotted sods or leaf mold, worked into the ground, improves the physical condition. The gardener who last year saved trimmings from the garden for a compost heap will have valuable material to add. However, as such vegetable matter may not be available, resource must be had to commercial humus or peat.

Good Drainage

Good drainage is essential for bulbs. If the soil is naturally porous, no special treatment will be necessary except deep spading. However, if the soil is clay or the ground is low and likely to become waterlogged, a layer of coarse gravel or coal cinders may be used for drainage with a foot of soil above it.

Since barnyard manure may cause bulbs to decay, if coming in contact with them, and since even half-rotted manure is not safe to use, it is advisable to withhold it in preparing the ground and instead use bonemeal.

Beautiful garden pictures may be created with spring-blooming bulbs, either in formal beds or in borders or along foundation plantings of shrubs. Formal use of bulbs is generally not desirable on small places and it is better to plant them in drifts for naturalistic effects. The arrangement may be for color harmony or for striking contrasts. Definite rows and formations should be avoided and each variety should be mixed into the next where they come together. It is best not to set them too close to shrubs or perennials that are gross feeders and which therefore exhaust the soil.

Continuation of Color

To provide for a continuation of color in the borders when the bulbs are gone annuals may be sown early in spring between the bulbs. Suitable ones are petunia, ageratum, clarkia, annual larkspur, phlox, drummond and portulaca. Any of these grown elsewhere for the purpose may be planted between the bulbs before the last blooms appear. Pansies, violas and myosotis may be used in the same way.

Of the common bulbs the narcissus is the first to form roots in the fall and should therefore be the first planted. Late September is satisfactory, but, at any time in October will give good results. October is soon enough for tulips and there should be no hesitancy in planting them even in November; in fact, they may be put in the ground any time before the ground freezes.

In the average soil the narcissus may be planted at a depth of six inches to the bottom of the bulb. Early tulips may be put four or five inches deep; Darwin, breeder and cottage tulips five to six inches; hyacinths six inches, and stem-rooting illes seven to eight inches. If the soil is heavy, the planting should be somewhat shallower. For the lesser bulbs, such as crocuses, two inches is about right.

As the Frost

The planting completed, the gardener should have ready leaves to spread as a light covering as soon as the ground is frozen. The stalks of tall perennials may be used to keep the leaves from blowing away.

These of course are removed in spring, but the leaves are permitted to remain. As the frost is going out of the ground a light top dressing of well-rotted manure or bonemeal and peat may be scattered and together with the winter mulch be worked into the top soil as soon as the surface is sufficiently dry. This will have a mellowing effect on the soil and will serve to conserve moisture. Early rains will carry the fertilizer elements to the roots.

Daffodils are available in many forms. Of the yellow trumpet varieties Golden Spur is the first to bloom and although not as large as others coming later is desirable for its earliness. Empress, Emperor, Olympia and King Alfred are good mid-season varieties.

The White Lady of the Leedis group is especially fine for cutting and should be planted in sufficient quantity to provide an abundance of bloom for cutting. Elvira of the Poet class, which carries several flowers on a stalk, is excellent for bouquets. Barl Conspectus is the best star narcissus. The common Pheasant's Eye, which has white perianth and scarlet-edged cup, should be planted in quantity.

Personal preferences may govern the choice of tulip varieties. So many are offered, all of them good, that the planter cannot go wrong. However, certain ones have proved desirable. Of the Darwins, Clara Butt is the best and most popular pink.

Much like it is Baron de la Tonnaye, but it is somewhat taller and has a faint tinge of lavender. Farmscombe Sanders is a fine variety of the rose-scarlet. Pride of Haarlem, a red, is one of the tallest and largest of the Darwins. Madame Krelega is by far the best lavender. Among cottage tulips Inglescombe Pink and Picotee are fine and for extreme size Gessneriana spathulata major may be divided in October or April.

Besides the Darwins

The Darwins present a wide range of colors but do not include bronze and brown shades, which must be sought among the breeder varieties.

Cottage tulips are of bright, clear colors and bloom a few days later than the Darwins. Most of them have pointed petals instead of rounded ones as in Darwins and breeders.

If extra early bloom is wanted, the double and single early tulips will satisfy that desire and will make gorgeous displays of color in spring. The stems are short, hence they are not as suitable for cutting as those which come later. As a class they are hardy and long-lived. Some have been known to persist in central Washington in the same spot for 26 years.

Of the true lilies, the regal lily, the tiger lily, the elegans lily and the varieties of speciosum are the most dependable of the common sorts. Lilium auratum, which is known to be short-lived, is such a wonderful flower that it is worth while to plant it even if it blooms only two or three times.

Of the lesser bulbs, the snowdrop, the chionodoxa and the crocus are desirable for rockeries, while the grape hyacinth is fine for edging.

Maintaining Fertility in the Soil

The maintenance of soil fertility in many gardens has become a problem in this horseless age. Especially is this true among suburban gardeners where animal manures are so hard to get. A solution of this problem as worked out in the writer's case may prove of benefit to others similarly situated.

We all recognize the fact that adequate fertility is of great importance in getting the maximum results from our gardening operations whether vegetable or flower, but those of us who so long depended upon the animal manures were at a loss when we were shut off from a source of supply. In my own case, a system of green manure crops together with commercial fertilizer has furnished a satisfactory answer.

The continued use of commercial fertilizer alone I found would not do. This agent, without the addition of the much needed humus formerly supplied by the coarse straw and other vegetable matter in the manure, soon makes a "sorry looking mess" of the best soil. Heavy soil becomes heavier and is easily "water-logged"; light soil becomes lighter with a consequent loss of moisture-holding ability. This fact leads to a system of green manure crops.

After midsummer, every available space in the garden is seeded to winter rye to be plowed or spaded under the following spring. For example: As soon as the mid-season peas are removed in July or August, they are planted in their place. After a little practice in placing the seeds of the various crops in the different plantings, it will be found possible to so arrange them that a part of the garden can be left unplowed until about the first of June. This will give the rye ample time to make almost mature growth but, even though the crop is turned under in time for the early planting, it will have made sufficient growth to justify its use. The addition of a small quantity of winter vetch, thereby adding a legume or nitrogen seal to the green manure crop, will help to add both humus and which therefore exhaust the soil.

Wonderful displays of color may be obtained by massing them in large beds, or in groups on lawns, especially if varieties that flower at the same time in colors that harmonize or contrast well, are chosen. Grown as single specimens either as standards or in bush form, they are also extremely effective.

Although rhododendrons thrive in a peaty soil, it is not absolutely necessary for their well being, and excellent plants may be grown in a well-worked loam of good depth and quality. Shallow dry soils or those in which chalk or lime predominate are not suitable. It is important to remove the seed pods as soon as the flowers are over, or the strain of seed-bearing is likely to impair the next year's bloom, and a mulching in May is beneficial.

The planting of rhododendrons may take place in England from September to February, or in April, allowing a distance of three to six feet apart. Copious waterings should be given in particularly dry weather; in fact, the leaves of rhododendrons should never be allowed to flag.

handsome foliage and the steely blue tint of the stems and bracts which surround the flower heads of some of the species make it an ideal subject for indoor decoration.

A sandy soil and plenty of sun are necessary to grow this plant successfully. To increase the stock, seeds may be sown in boxes of sandy soil in April or May, or the old plants may be divided in October or April.

Eryngium Amethystinum and E. Alpinum, mauve, which grow about three feet high, and flower from July to September, and the earlier flowering E. Giganteum, glistening white, and E. Tripartitum, steely blue, form a good selection for cutting purposes.

Marking the Sunny Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

THREE is much romance associated with the sundial, the most primitive type of clock and one whose business use has long been superseded. It is one of the old-fashioned things that is again coming back into fashion, chiefly because of its sweet association and its beauty.

As a measure for plants and flowers to grow by, for birds to sing by and for flocks to pasture by, it is most appropriate, for it measures time by nature's own method. Only four days of the year does the sun-

Scotland are many wall dials on public buildings.

There are along the New England coast and in Maine many old-time sundials which have been transplanted from England. At Fryeburg, Me., is a sundial brought to the village by Daniel Webster. For many years it stands in front of the Oxford House, guarding the ancient hostelry. It rests on a granite block set on end. The dial face is a bronze medallion and the gnomon is a big iron arm.

When Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster-General for the Amer-

ican instrument called a clepsydra. A slave was appointed to watch this and to record the amount which escaped through an orifice—although a rather uncertain procedure!

Inscriptions Full of Meaning

It is very seldom that one finds a sundial without a motto or inscription of some sort on it. In this way it played in early days the part of some mottoes were Latin. Perhaps the most famous is "Hoc numeris nisi serenus"—"I count only the sunny hours." On York Cathedral in England is this one: "Lucen demonstrat unbra"—"The shadow shows the light."

Inscriptions are often in the form of verse, some quite long, and others very brief:

The hours, unless the hours be bright,
I am not mine to mark;
I am the prophet of the light,
Dumb when the hour is dark.

A clock the time may wrongly tell,
I, never, if the sun shines well.

If the sun look on me, I'm praised all
the time;
If the day be darkling, finish thou the
rhyme.

Shadow and sun; thus our lives are
made;
But think how great the sun, how small
the shade!

Many other quaint inscriptions are to be found, such as the following: "Come, Light! Visit me!" "Proceed trustfully, I show the way." "I await the coming of my light, that I with others may be strong to serve." "Mark how, in all the March of Things, 'tis only man marks time."

The sundial silently impresses one with the thought which someone has so beautifully expressed: "A sense of eternity should properly pervade each moment of rightly realized time."

The garden path will require an application of fertilizer at least once a year. Bonemeal is an excellent fertilizer for general use, as it is safe to use and quite lasting in its effect.

This may be applied in late autumn or during the winter, so that the rains and melting snow will carry it into the soil and to the roots of the plants. Wherever bone meal is used, an abundance of healthy green foliage is assured. For more immediate results it is best to purchase the finely ground bone, which dissolves more quickly and is assimilated in a shorter time than is the coarser kind, which is valuable for gradual fertilization over a longer period.

Autumn Work Out of Doors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

AUTUMN is a busy season for the gardener, almost as busy as spring, though less interesting because of the prospect of winter. The importance of autumn as the season for cleaning and rearranging is known to those who have beautiful grounds and successful gardens.

Certain plants demand fall planting in order to attain their best development the following season. Most of the spring-blooming perennials are included in this class, as are peonies, hemerocallis, and the German, Japanese, and Siberian irises. Except for the German irises, which should be planted in late August or early September, these plants should be in the ground by the middle of October in this latitude. It is planted later than that they will not become properly settled before the arrival of freezing weather.

Sundial bulbs must also be planted in the autumn. In planting them, care should be taken to set them deeply enough into the soil. Bulbs planted too near the surface are apt to be thrown out of the ground by frost and thaw during winter or early spring. The crocus suffers most from too shallow planting, and many bulbs will be lost each year if they are not planted to the depth of three inches, at least. All bulbs should be planted in properly prepared places. The bulb just below the bulb should be pulverized so that the rootlets will be able to delve deeply for food. If the bulbs are to be planted in a rather moist situation, it will be necessary to mix a bit of sand in the soil at the base of the bulb. This is especially necessary to the well-being of narcissi and hyacinths. Most bulbs prefer a well-drained situation, and are liable to decay where water stands around

them for any length of time. Bulbs will also appreciate a winter covering to protect the flower leaves, which, in most instances, come through the soil in the late winter. The covering should not be applied until the ground has frozen solidly, as it often proves attractive to mice, as a winter resort. If chosen for such, the sprouting bulbs will suffer. The winter covering may be removed in April. Bulbs such as crocuses, scillas, and snowdrops need not be covered. The blooming season for these very early bulbs will vary according to their position, which should be a sheltered one, in partial shade, if early bloom is desired. The strong winds of March do more real damage to their fragile flowers than cold and frost.

Fall Cleaning

The cleaning part of the autumn program is very important for the general well-being of the plants. Any weeds that happened to escape the eye during summer should be pulled and burned. This action tends to lighten the task of weeding the following season. The dead stalks of all the perennials should be removed as soon as they are killed by frost, and immediately burned. By this means any insect eggs and fungi spores lurking among the plants will be destroyed.

The garden soil will require an application of fertilizer at least once a year. Bonemeal is an excellent fertilizer for general use, as it is safe to use and quite lasting in its effect. This may be applied in late autumn or during the winter, so that the rains and melting snow will carry it into the soil and to the roots of the plants. Wherever bone meal is used, an abundance of healthy green foliage is assured. For more immediate results it is best to purchase the finely ground bone, which dissolves more quickly and is assimilated in a shorter time than is the coarser kind, which is valuable for gradual fertilization over a longer period.

Winter Protection

Winter protection is not always necessary for perennials, but most of them seem to appreciate it, and show it by starting growth earlier in the season. Old manure, mixed with leaves or straw may be used for this purpose to double advantage, that of protection and enrichment of the soil. Leaves alone should be taken out deeply enough into the soil. Bulbs planted too near the surface are apt to be thrown out of the ground by frost and thaw during winter or early spring. The crocus suffers most from too shallow planting, and many bulbs will be lost each year if they are not planted to the depth of three inches, at least. All bulbs should be planted in properly prepared places. The bulb just below the bulb should be pulverized so that the rootlets will be able to delve deeply for food. If the bulbs are to be planted in a rather moist situation, it will be necessary to mix a bit of sand in the soil at the base of the bulb. This is especially necessary to the well-being of narcissi and hyacinths. Most bulbs prefer a well-drained situation, and are liable to decay where water stands around

them for any length of time. Bulbs will also appreciate a winter covering to protect the flower leaves, which, in most instances, come through the soil in the late winter. The covering should not be applied until the ground has frozen solidly, as it often proves attractive to mice, as a winter resort. If chosen for such, the sprouting bulbs will suffer. The winter covering may be removed in April. Bulbs such as crocuses, scillas, and snowdrops need not be covered. The blooming season for these very early bulbs will vary according to their position, which should be a sheltered one, in partial shade, if early bloom is desired. The strong winds of March do more real damage to their fragile flowers than cold and frost.

Points in Forming a Garden Club

T

HE Garden Club of America offers the following suggestions and sample constitution for the guidance of those who are considering forming a club.

In forming a strong club it is advisable to begin with only a small nucleus of vitally interested persons. The membership may easily be enlarged with people showing proper qualifications.

It is well to start a library. If the librarian is a real gardener he or she will be able to select books that will be useful, and exclude the worthless ones, of which there are so many.

A lecture now and then by some authority on garden subjects would be helpful.

Original papers or talks may sound disjointed, but if two or more write upon a subject from its different angles it would be found most interesting and instructive, for the reading done in preparation will never be forgotten.

Meetings are a vital part of a garden club. Do not fear having too many; they should be more frequent in the spring and fall than in the summer. From the last of February (in northern climates) when the catalogues come, through March, April and May, they might well be every week if the club is to prove of real use to its members. A comparison of notes will be most helpful, a visit to one another's gardens most stimulating, and plans for summer work will need many "confabs." Also in September and October the remaking of herbaceous borders, the planting of spring-flowering bulbs, and the general putting of the garden to sleep makes the club gatherings most necessary.

Sharing Experiences

Experience meetings are of interest where each member has an opportunity to describe her triumphs and failures.

Meetings to which the members take their flowers for comparison, to become familiar with the different points, the names of varieties, and the best methods of display, all tending to make future flower shows a pleasure rather than hopeless confusion, are always desirable.

Above all, keep the dry business details of a meeting down to a minimum, encourage discussion and keep the members busy.

A purchasing agent might be appointed, as the buying of fertilizers, lime, grass seed and bulbs and plants in large quantities greatly reduces the cost.

Committees and Meetings

Committees may be formed as the need arises, the chairman to be appointed by the president. The following are suggested:

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

A German Patrician Home

UNDER the title of "Our Ancestral Home," Paul Hertz has issued a descriptive tale about the typical Patrician home in the city of Hamburg. These solidly built, stone-fashioned residences of the merchant aristocracy served as both dwelling and office with store-rooms. In them was governed much of the European continental import and export trade of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, because of the city's convenient location at the mouth of the Elbe stream. Patrician houses were set aside for business, and the family lived upstairs.

These merchant princes had their own ocean freighters. The Binnen Alster, which still runs in channels under street crossings clear through Hamburg, has always washed the foundations of these big buildings. Lighters transferred the goods from and to the oceangoing craft through iron doors, in and out of the subterranean warehouses.

The outer view of these buildings is described by Paul Hertz in the following words (in translation): "Look at these odd old houses, with their stately gables; do they not look extremely inviting and comfortable? And the sound brick walls firmly joined beneath, the solid, honorable and resisting stone, look into the world. Behold how the mighty old linden and chestnut trees incline their heads together forming archways; a mad twitter of birds comes from their dense foliage. The sparrows of the entire street have held rendezvous in these trees for ages."

The Office and Its Contents

In describing the office the narrator gets reminiscent of childhood days. "The stairs to the first floor," he says, "rose close behind the office partition, in which there was a tiny window, just large enough to permit the clerks to put us children through horizontally. But we had to make our whole body stiff, or it could not be done. Unfortunately this piece of artistry, of which we were very proud, was possible only up to the sixth year, inasmuch as the window did not increase in size with the child."

Interesting they must have been these offices of the old Patrician merchants, with the varied sample displays on shelves and stands, of all the exotic and Persia, in fact, all of Africa, could furnish: Glistening ivory, and dark ebony, gum copal, golden and transparent like amber, shimmering containers of mother-of-pearl; as well as yellow palm oil, snow-white, fragrant coconut oil, and spices—pepper, cloves and myrrh.

There rested at that time a sense of enchantment, a sort of mercantile romanticism, upon the business with far countries. Telegraphs were nonexistent, and the few steamers did duty as mail boats. When a freighter went to sea, it was frequently not heard from for a year or longer, and often nothing was known of its movements until it came into sight at Cuxhaven.

These ship captains carried a power of attorney from the owners, and if they were keen and resourceful they sometimes made a turnover of their stock half a dozen times before they returned with the proceeds and gave an accounting to their chief.

Captain Hauschildt's Cattle Deal

Hérit Hertz writes on this point: "My father understood most excellently how to train suitable men on his own ships, and all were devoted to him. I have heard him say, 'When I know of a good captain, I build him a ship.' Such a man of the right sort was Captain Hauschildt, who commanded the 'Carl Heinrich,' a small boat, fitted with old-fashioned rowing pins astern, while the front was ornamented with an unnameable animal head in carved wood.

"Hither and yon the captain sailed over the seas, peculiarly fortunate in all his undertakings. Once he found Montevideo blockaded on the land side, but open to the sea. He sailed to Rio Grande, went inland on horseback and bought a large herd of oxen, of which he was a good judge on account of being a Holstein farmer's son. He helped to drive the cattle to the coast, loaded them on his ship, and sailed back to the seagoing蒙得维的亚, where he sold them at a large profit. Eighteen times in 13 months he went thus back and forth. When the siege ended he sailed home, and with shining eyes put a presentable bag of gold pieces before his employer.

In describing the entrance hall characteristic of all these old mansions, our informant speaks of an old English case-clock, made by Willard Jourdain, London, with its stately measured tick-tock, which at 100 years of age still kept as exact time as on the first day. Its silvered face plate bore a circle of gold-bronze genii, and in a recess thereto the daily date appeared. The sonorous hour strike could be heard over the entire house.

Of the living rooms, the blue room is described as having pretty stucco ornaments on the ceiling, gold-framed rococo mirrors above marble tables between the windows, and a charming gold-bronze chandelier, with artistically formed swans with spreading wings, that carried the candle holders upon their beaks. These details indicate furniture of the Empire period. We must remember that this was even before the kerossene age when candle forms were a utensil in every household, and each family had its own tallow candles. The ballroom had a crystal chandelier, with hundreds of glass prisms, in which the sun rays evoked a wonderful play of colors in the daytime. In the evening, when both chandeliers were lighted, one can

well imagine the delightful and festive air in that suite of rooms.

Generous Hospitality Habitual

To translate again from the original: "Daytime work, and evenings guests, Busy weeks and happy feasts."

was the motto of our house. There were a regular alternation the small and the large Tuesdays. On the small Tuesdays came out our relatives and friends. On the other Tuesdays we held open house; at times only 10 came, and other times as many as 40. "This uncertainty was rather hard on our mother as hostess. Our rooms accommodated many, however, and there was a plentiful supply of china, glassware, silver and table linens, and all were contented with the simple and wholesome fare that was offered.

"On these evenings there appeared merchants and barristers, artists and scientists, technicians and seafaring men, and all gained wisdom and inspiration from the exchange of facts and ideas. If a friend had a visitor from elsewhere he brought him along, and many a foreigner received a direct invitation from our father. One week it might be blonde import and looking Englishmen, and the next fiery-eyed young Spaniards.

"Vigorous, leather-tanned captain wearing earrings alternated with modish oversex dandies who had come to Hamburg with letters of introduction. Explorers of international fame came, too, to consult my father before faring forth. Many such experienced the warm hospitality of patrician Hamburg before starting on their uncertain voyage, and many of them, returning, gave in this circle the first account of their adventures. Breathlessly we children listened to narratives of storms at Cape Horn, or about the wild tribes of Dahomey, equal to those we read by Marryat and Cooper.

And to think that these brave men, having had such hair-raising experiences, sat bodily among us! That was the wonder!" E. M. C.

Sunlight Through Blue Bowls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

MARY had not gone out to buy old glass; indeed, it seemed to be the furthest thing from her thoughts, but on her way to a picture frame she suddenly saw before her a little shop window, and in it were two sapphire blue bowls of old Bristol glass. There were other pieces of glass in various shades and shapes which she eagerly examined and admired, but the bowls were les pièces de résistance. Then, she thought she would go in and price them. There was no need to buy, and it would be nice to handle them and see if they really were old and as beautiful in the hand as they seemed to be from the sidewalk, so she opened the door and in she went.

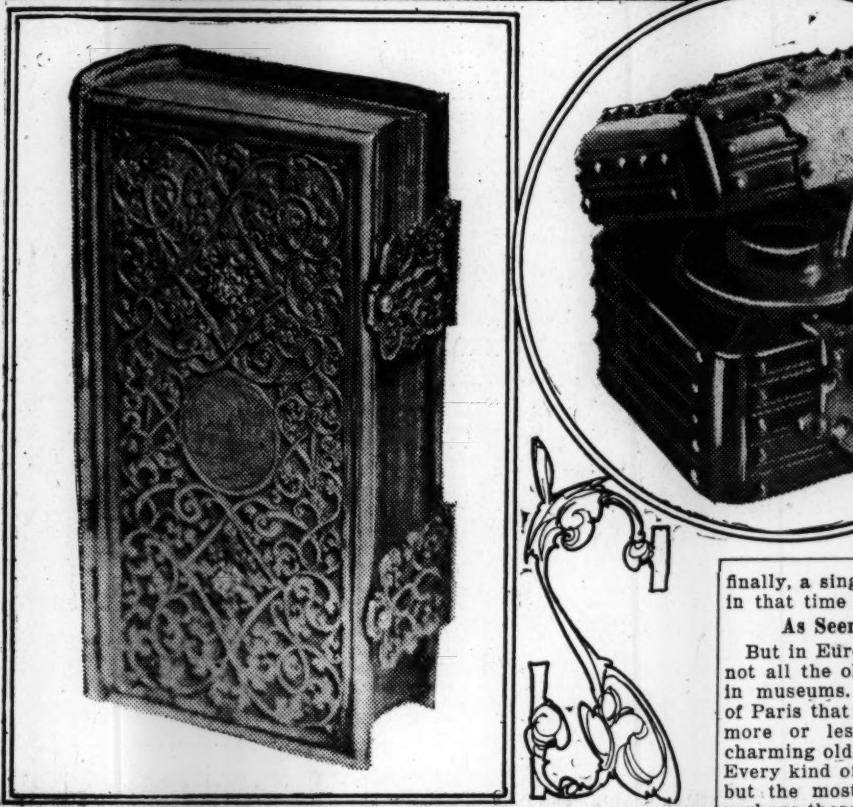
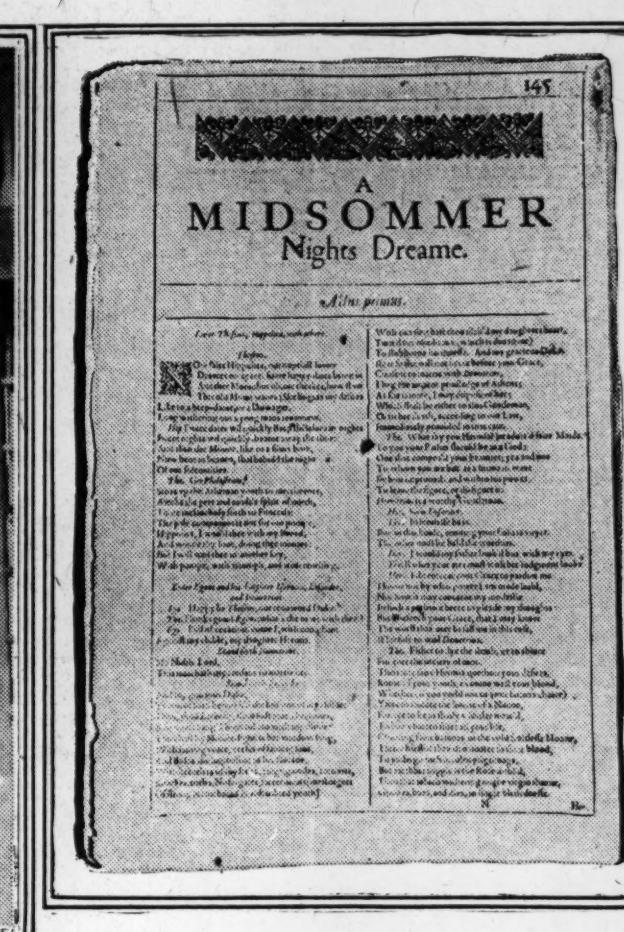
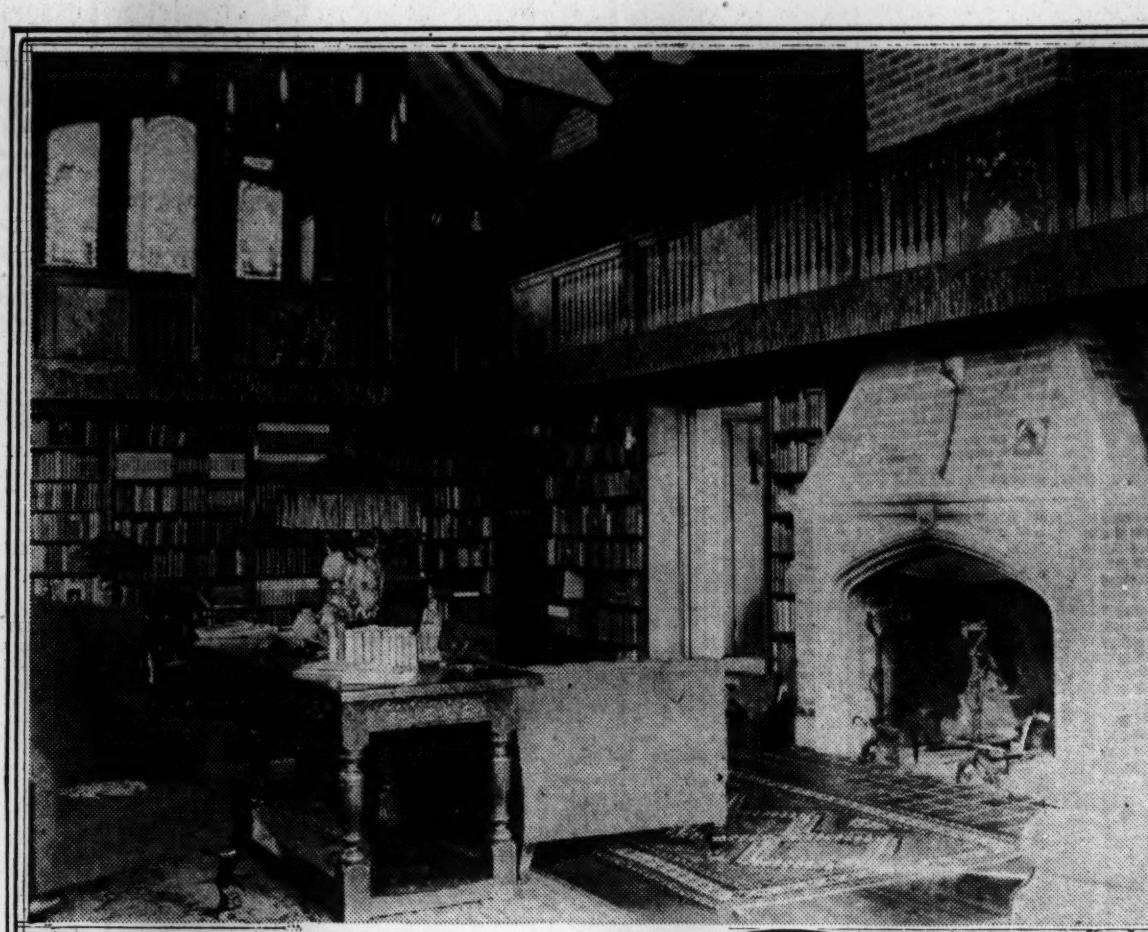
The little woman who kept the shop gladly forth with the glass, prising each piece as she passed it on to be admired. Mary explained that she wanted to buy, but just to look and ask the price. She lovingly handled each piece, looking at it through the light, admiring the tone, the quality of the glass, the shape and the marks of age. The tall blue bottle with the broad, flat base, and this smaller one beside it without a stopper, both were charming in shape—but the little one? Yes, it was too pale in color, hardly a collector's piece. There was also the pink amethyst one, how adorable in shape and color! It was exquisite as well as rare. The tall green bottle was fascinating, a beautiful deep green, well rounded, comfortable looking, and well worn from use. What had been kept in that bottle? What difference could it make now who had had it or what had been in it? It never could have looked as lovely as it does this minute, standing with the light greens about it, and greenish-yellow ones beside it. This dealer in old glass knows how to display his wares artistically, placing them to catch the light, to blend with those beside them or to contrast with a neighbor of another color. All charming thoughts, all useful, having served a purpose, now rare, and becoming more expensive than the years go by.

The Blue Bowls

They were all lovely, but the blue bowls where were they? Oh, yes, she had put them back in the case in the window. She must look at them again, and handle them. They were such a lovely blue, and though their folded edge and tapering base was now beautiful they would look in the case in the sitting-room window one on either end, and when the sun was reflected from windows of the South Kensington Museum into her room, how beautiful and chaste the blue would look.

The little woman was talking about the various pieces, their valuable points, etc., but Mary was in her sitting room watching the sun's reflected rays shining through the bowls. Faintly she heard the woman say, "If you like them, I will make them 10 shillings less if you take them both, though they are not a pair." Could that be possible—10 shillings less? How beautiful they would look in the room with its walls of Davidow china blue! They would just give the right note of color in the broad window. Yes, she would have them; they were just what were needed, and the fall narrow blue bowl with the broad flat base. Oh, yes, she would carry them herself—no need to send them. Paying for them, she placed the brown paper parcel in her arm carefully. Tenderly she took them home, seeing all the time the light of the sun shining through them.

For the living rooms, the blue room is described as having pretty stucco ornaments on the ceiling, gold-framed rococo mirrors above marble tables between the windows, and a charming gold-bronze chandelier, with artistically formed swans with spreading wings, that carried the candle holders upon their beaks. These details indicate furniture of the Empire period. We must remember that this was even before the kerossene age when candle forms were a utensil in every household, and each family had its own tallow candles. The ballroom had a crystal chandelier, with hundreds of glass prisms, in which the sun rays evoked a wonderful play of colors in the daytime. In the evening, when both chandeliers were lighted, one can



Ancient Earrings

QUEEN of 3000 B.C. Wore Earrings!" runs the headline of a recent article featuring the report of the excavations at Ur. "Queen of 5000 years ago used rouge, wore earrings and a wig."

At last we have found, in the person of her Antiqua Ladyship, the possible founder of the earring fashion.

Before her honorable mummy was dug up, the oldest earrings that antiquarians had been able to discover were such as appear on the huge statues on the monuments of Khorassan, now in the gallery of Asiatic Antiquities in the Louvre.

It would seem that primitive peoples have ever had an instinct to decorate the ears, and it is rather difficult to decide whether the custom was coquetry or barbarism. M. Eugène Fontenay advises us to thank the primitive man for having given us an ornament that all the world now finds becoming, but which, had it not existed, no one in our time would dare to invent.

The oldest earrings were of course the most simple. Usually a rude cross or amphora, as the antique vase form is called, attached to a ring of some importance in size and passed through the ear. These were found on certain personages only. Farmers, sailors and common soldiers never wore them, but they have been found in the ears of statues representing warriors, kings and ministers. This leads to the conclusion that in old Assyria, they were marks of distinction.

From that time on, beautifully engraved and elaborately carved gold ear ornaments appeared, and it was in the early sixteenth century that the fashion of twin pear-shaped pearls called "unions d'excellence" commenced to be worn. These have continued to be the style up to the present day, though the name has long since been forgotten.

In the seventeenth century long, elaborate earrings of involved design, set with stones, are shown in some portraits of the period. They were probably of Spanish origin. The designs are exquisitely worked out, usually in a flower motive and often with tiny rubies for buds.

The famous earrings of Marie Antoinette were remarkable for their richness rather than for their fine workmanship. They consisted of four huge diamonds set in a line with an immense, beautifully cut stone attached as a pendant. Completely encircling the ear were 10 more good-sized diamonds. One of the two pendant diamonds weighed 21 carats and the other 17½.

Under Napoleon the chiseled gold earring lost its vogue and more involved fashions in ear adornments came into favor. Cameos were suspended from large rings; numerous motifs were carved from onyx and coral. Rich women wore large sapphires, turquoise and pearls etc.

In France the history of this pretty ear ornament commences in the Carolingian period and continues through seven centuries. Strangely

COLLECTIANA
Antiques, Spanish Reproductions,
Fountains, Tiles, Lanterns, etc.
153 WILSHIRE BLVD. OXFORD 3013
Beverly Hills, California

FOR SALE: Melodeon; nearly 200 years; good condition. Address MRS. K. R. FRANCKE, Box 151, Edmonds, Wash.

THE SERENDIPITY ANTIQUE SHOP INCORPORATED
Importers of Fine Antique Furniture, Objects of Art and Garden Ornaments
Tea served by appointment in the Serendipity Gardens
2966 EAST COLORADO STREET
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

finally, a single huge diamond called in that time a "dormeuse."

As Seen in Various Shops

But in Europe at the present time, not all the old earrings are shut up in museums. No, indeed, the shops of Paris that specialize in "antiques" more or less old, have numerous charming old pairs in their windows. Every kind of precious stone is seen, but the most unusual earrings are perhaps those of various other materials.

One shop shows intricate silver pendants three inches long, set with brilliants. Beside them dangle a crude but artistic pair which resemble the rude silver buttons seen all over Spain.

A beautiful set was purchased in Germany, only a short time ago. Two beautifully cut pearl-shaped pendants of smoked amethyst fall from the shelter of twin leaves exquisitely carved from the same stone. The color of these is particularly strange, as it turns from dark brown in the daytime to a glowing purple in artificial light.

Huge peasant earrings made of seed pearls, delicately strung on horsehair and mounted on gold, grace the window of a Russian dressmaking shop. These are crude and bulging in form but enormously effective, touching the shoulders of the wearer and measuring several inches across.

Even of Wedgwood Ware

In the last year or two, gorgeous ornaments of crude enamel made in the province of Bresse in central France have become à la mode. (There are fashions in antiques, as any antiquaire will tell you.) Earrings of this rough multicolored enamel shot with gold are not rare.

Carved ivory, multicolored enamel, and crude hunks of semi-amber lie side by side. Beautifully wrought circles of Chinese jade hinged by a slender gold chain, tempt the blonde. Quaint bunches of grapes in brilliant coral lie in wait for the tiny rubies for buds.

The famous earrings of Marie Antoinette were remarkable for their richness rather than for their fine workmanship. They consisted of four huge diamonds set in a line with an immense, beautifully cut stone attached as a pendant. Completely encircling the ear were 10 more good-sized diamonds. One of the two pendant diamonds weighed 21 carats and the other 17½.

Under Napoleon the chiseled gold earring lost its vogue and more involved fashions in ear adornments came into favor. Cameos were suspended from large rings; numerous motifs were carved from onyx and coral. Rich women wore large sapphires, turquoise and pearls etc.

In France the history of this pretty ear ornament commences in the Carolingian period and continues through seven centuries. Strangely

Old Hammered Silver Wanted
Tankards, bowls, trays, mugs, pitcher, pepper shakers, any curious old piece. Send photo or sketch, maker's name or initials, and price.

A. STAINFORTH
WINTHROP, MASS.

J. L. Strassel Co., Inc.
Interior Furnishers
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ANTIQUES
Makers of Authentic Reproductions
PARIS LOUISVILLE FLORENCE

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Henry V. Weil
AMERICAN ANTIQUES
247-249 East 57th Street
New York City

Frank Partridge
Works of Art
LONDON
26, KING ST., ST. JAMES'S
NEW YORK
6, WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.

ANTIQUE—EIGHTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

ANTIQUE—EIGHTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

What the Polishing Revealed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Deedham, Mass.

MY FRIEND and I live in a quiet New England village, a delightful little Old World spot tucked away among the country roads where one knows nearly nothing of noisy traffic and trucks and buses. Sometimes our roads are muddy in the spring, be sure, but it is all so peaceful.

We often sit together in the summer time with our knitting on our little old-fashioned piazzas and gossip over our ancestors and antiques, for we have both. Our houses are close to the street, where we can see and greet everyone who passes. The piazzas are narrow, the kind where everyone sits in a row, in rocking chairs, and they rock, too. But we love to sit there warm afternoons. It is so friendly to have a little chat with everybody who goes by. And in the winter time we sit cozily over our wood fires in those beautiful fireplaces of the old days.

But as I was saying, we two often meet with our knitting and gossip over our ancestors and antiques. She told me one afternoon of having bought an inexpensive lathe for her husband to polish his golf clubs on, for the game is his absorbing interest. Well, he got his golf clubs polished so he could see his face in them and then to his amazement he found it was raining hard. As he was wondering what he could do all day, he remembered an old pair of andirons in the back kitchen.

They had not been cleaned for years, so he and his wife and the andirons had a very wonderful time together. As he polished out came the name of John Molineux on the back bar of one of the andirons. When my friend was told this she came right over to ask me about John Molineux. I knew nothing of him nor did she, so we forgot the matter.

That night, while rather crossly reading the evening paper, my eyes caught the name of John Molineux. Instantly I was wide awake, reading a letter from someone else asking for information about an iron and brass worker named John Molineux. The writer had found it in his andirons. That letter was soon followed by another from still someone else who had Molineux andirons and wanted to know about them. My friend was delighted when I told her what I had found and immediately wrote to names mentioned in the letters. After a short and interesting correspondence the whole story of John Molineux came out.

Now, my friend sits at a crisp autumn evening as proud as a peacock over her fire that burns so brightly on her John Molineux andirons. They will never go into the back kitchen again. She is telling all her friends how wonderful they are.

Now, I am going to get a lathe and a five-cent store buffer and polish some of my old brass and pewter and who knows what I may find! I may find some Molineux andirons, too. I already have a pair of ancestral John Hancock Iron andirons, heavy and very honest, but certified "antiques" all the same.

This story is true. Isn't it surprising how unexpectedly we come across such interesting things? I suppose we would learn much more, if we kept our eyes and thoughts wide open and could always keep awake to read the paper thoroughly.

Genuine Antiques

Intending visitors to the three State will do well to visit the Galleries of

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS PALFREY NEW CHAMPION

Holder of U. S. Singles Tennis Indoors Wins Same Honor Outdoors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, a 15-year-old girl, brought the first United States girls' indoor singles championship to Boston this morning when she galloped through the final round of the eleventh national title contest at Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Virginia Hillary of the home club in exactly 24 minutes of play, by a score of 6-1, 6-1.

This equals the record of Miss Helen N. Wills, the first Californian to capture the title, who was also 15 when she captured her first title on the same court in 1921.

The meeting was a complete triumph for the little pupil of Mrs. George W. Wightman, and the play of Miss Palfrey was equal to any the galaxy of stars who have held the honor. Miss Hillary, too, showed good play, but was completely outclassed in the single match.

The three games went to deuce, two of them coming at the end of each set, while the two games won by the Philadelphia player also occurred late in the sets.

Devastating Drives

Miss Palfrey started her devastating driving right at the start of the match when she won the first game with seven placements and the loss of only one point. Errors by Miss Hillery, including a double fault, placed Miss Palfrey 6-0, but a wonderfully by the Philadelphia, who scored two placements at the start, gave Miss Hillary the fourth game. But Miss Palfrey was sending over her drives so strongly that the next two games went to deuce, and the loss of only one point and she reached set point at 15-40, but a streak of poor driving which landed several shots into the net delayed the finish of the set until deuce had been called four times, when a final pair of placements gave Miss Palfrey the set, 6-1.

The second set was played more conservatively with many long exchanges of drives from back court, but game after game went to the Boston girl until the score was 4-0.

Tide Turns for Moment

At that point the tide turned for the moment with Miss Hillary exerting herself in not play, in which her greater height and reach were an advantage and winning the next game on service and reaching 10-40, in the seventh game. But Miss Palfrey adopted new tactics and her forehand shots brought errors by the Philadelphia player, a final volley across the court by Miss Palfrey gave her the set, 6-1.

Meantime on an adjoining court, Mrs. Mallory was entering the final round of the middle states champion ship with a straight-set victory over Miss Alice C. Francis of the Orange player, 6-1, 6-1. Then the two sisters proceeded to win the United States girl's doubles. In turn encountering Miss Hillary paired with Miss Charlotte L. Miller of New York, this is the third final in which they have competed for the title winning two years ago, but losing to Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruckshank in a hard-fought battle last year. This time they won again in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1.

But the Tide Boston victory was presented when Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, the defending champion, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman in the final of the women's middle states singles, 6-3, 11-9.

In the second set, after Mrs. Mallory was downed, Mrs. George W. Wightman drew up to 5-all and held her own to the twentieth game; but a final quartet of drives by the champion brought victory.

Palfreys Win Semifinals

The Palfreys defeated Miss Mary R. Green and Miss Marie A. Fensterer in one semifinal Friday afternoon, 6-3, 6-3, after Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, of Palo Alto, Calif., teamed with Miss Virginia Rice of Boston, met with defeat at the hands of Miss Miller and Miss Hillary, after a hard-fought battle, 8-6, 6-6.

The other finalist will be Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, the defending champion, or Miss Alice C. Francis, of Orange, N. J., a former indoor girl who has won the title twice. She was in all four events Friday morning, decided to default to Miss Francis to ease the crowding. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Misses Charlotte L. Miller and Miss Virginia Hillary defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Virginia Rice, 8-6, 6-1.

Final Round

Misses Sarah H. and Marie Palfrey, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Charlotte Miller, New York, and Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4.

MIDDLE STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

Misses Sarah H. Palfrey, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Final Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Miss Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., won from Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, by default.

Final Round

Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brooklyn, 6-3, 11-9.

Final Round

CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA·NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

France**PARIS**

(Continued)

Hélène Krieger
Dressmaking—Evening Wraps
a Specialty
We aim to give the best in Service,
Quality and Style. Rush orders promptly
executed.
Phone Gutenberg 52-50.

Froufrous
de Marquise
DRESSES
BLouses
Children's Frocks
Models ready to wear
10, rue St-Roch, Paris

BUTLERS' PANTRY
An American Restaurant in Paris
17, rue Jules-Chaplain (Montparnasse)
(Corner Boulevards
Montparnasse-Raspail)
Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner,
American cooks

10, rue Saint-Philippe du Roule
(Champs-Elysées)

Orrea Waskae
SHOPPING SPECIALIST

Let me shop with you and FOR you in the
most exclusive stores in Paris without charge
to you. Buy direct and save from 20% to
50%. Telephone: Elysee 24-41.

SUZANNE DENTART
Modest
MANTEAUX ROBES

Charming models copied in 2-4 days.
Ready-Made Dresses from 400-800 francs.

14, rue de la Mauberge Tel.: Trudaine
1st Floor, Paris 6ème
56-69

HAIR DRESSING
Hair Cut or Wave, 10 francs.
Permanent Waving of Whole Head
225 francs.
Hair Specialties in all branches
at moderate prices.

A. ALBERT
31, rue Tronchet (First Floor)
Tel. Louvre 0.68

Elysée—Coiffure
51, Avenue George V
(Champs-Elysées) Tel.: Elysée 33-16

One of the best equipped Coiffeurs
in Paris.

Special rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen
and Children.

Engy
170, rue du Fbg. Saint-Honoré, Paris
Frivolities, Novelties, Ornaments &
Brick-a-Brac.

GEORGES JEWELLER
Repaired a Specialty

Tel. Elyées 100 rue de la
Boëtie
83-63

MILLINERY
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices

ANNY DACCORD
55, Faubourg St-Honoré
Elyée Building No. 70

The Maison Ruffie
11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

Always has on hand a good-sized stock of
ready-made Coats, Evening Coats,
Trousers, Dashedhairs, See Goods, Lingerie,
Immediate delivery to transients. English
spoken. Phone Central 65-86.

MARION
33 Rue
On Ave. Opéra
Exclusive models Ladies' Bags & Purses
All kinds. Direct workroom to purchaser.

Watchmaker—Jeweller
ALBERT AUSBURGER
64, rue des Dames (Métro Rome)
Repairs and transformations of all kinds.
Very moderate prices.

COMMISSIONNAIRE
Madame M. G. GALLAND
Téléphone 75-52-75

7, rue de la Tour (Métro Passy)
LINGERIE, DRESSES (200 francs up) FUHS
Calls on clients

American Cakes—Pies

MARGARET
41, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

LUNCHEONS

Home-Made Candies—Ice Cream Soda

Phone 21-22-23

**LEATHER TRUNKS AND
PORTFOLIOU**
Trunks—Cases—Suitcases—Repairing
Leather Covers for Books
SCHITZ, Sucr. 80 rue Caumartin
and 1, rue Boissiere, Paris.

Tel. Gutenberg 24-43

HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR
6, rue Lécluse (Place Clichy)

Room 500 Pension from 35 francs.

MODERN COMFORTS

Au Duc de Richelieu
Ladies' Handbags a Specialty
in Leather and Silk.

Fine Morocco Leather Gifts.

31, rue de Richelieu
(Near Théâtre Francis)

CHARLOTTE APPERT
25, rue St-Honoré

Robes & Manteaux
Intermediate prices
Tel. Central 11-79

MARCEL—COIFFEUR

Waterwaving, Shampooing and
Manicuring Perfumer

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Tel. Gutenberg 38-54 8 Rue Boudreau

(Very near the Opéra)

La Manufacture de Lingé

Table Linen and Serviettes

Transseaux, Embroideries

Dainty Handkerchiefs

DIRECT TO BUYER

1, rue de Richelieu

KATTYWARTEE—Direct Importers
our delicious COCOA and other

Free samples delivered to you on demand.

Apply to: MR. HANISH,

29 Avenue de Saint-Ouen.

SMALL FURRIER

DESIATI, 20 Rue Saint-Roch

Repairs and Transformations.

For Coats and Trousers made to command
of finest skins.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

France**PARIS**

(Continued)

The RIVOLI TEA ROOMS
2, rue de l'Echelle (near Louvre)
English and American Home Cooking
Breakfast—Lunch—Tea—Supper
MODERATE PRICES

HOTEL MURAT
129, Bd. Murat (Porte St-Cloud)
New, comfortable, modern
Sunshine, fresh air
Rooms 15-30 francs per day.
Rooms 300-900 francs per month.
(Good means of communication)
Tel. Autueil 34-38.

28, Rue Bayard

English Spoken

**HATS THAT ARE
"DIFFERENT"**

QUIMPER—BRITTANY

Breton Embroideries and
Antique Furniture
Old Laces and China
Apply L. JACOB, 8, rue du Parc
English Spoken.

Germany

BERLIN

HILLBRICH
Established 1863

CAFÉ TEA ROOMS
High-Class Confectioners
Branch: 202 Kurfürstendamm (West End)—Konditorei—

Costumes, Cloaks, Dresses
From plainest to most elegant style
Fresh novelties daily

ALBERT CHRISTENSON

Berlin-Charlottenburg
Dahlmannstr. 7

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Artistic Portrait Photography

KÜNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77 Tel. Lützow 5260
Künstlerische Portrait Photographie

PIANO TEACHER

(diploma) SINGER

gives Lessons. Musical Coach. FRÄULEIN PAULA TSCHIRCHWITZ HALENSEN, Lützowstr. 10, Berlin-Charlottenburg. Tel. Dahlmannstr. 7. Klavierlehrerin seitlich Unterricht. Auch Competition.

HOTEL MÜNCHENER HOF

Prop. A. Anschutz, Königgrätzer Str. 34

Between Anhalter & Potsdamer Station

Modern Improvements. Running water.

Moderate charges.

HEDWIG IKER

Chocolate—Pralinen
Berlin-Charlottenburg
Dahlmannstr. 7

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Artistic Portrait Photography

KÜNIG-ROHDE

Lützow Str. 77 Tel. Lützow 5260

Künstlerische Portrait Photographie

BRAUNSWEIG

ENGLISH AND GERMAN BIBLES

Classical Translations, Etchings, and all

sorts of books—journals—magazines

for Libraries, Lecturers (markers) for

Readers of Biblical lessons, letter-paper, etc.

OSKAR STEUBER

Braunschweig-Wolfsburg, Stadtmuseum 11.

CHEMNITZ S. A.

BERTHOLD LUX TAILOR

Weber Strasse 8
HERRENSEIDER

MUNCHEN

Artist in Hairdressing

In all its Branches for Ladies

FRANZ KUSCHNIGG

3 Rosental, I Floor, Tel. 22923

Damenfriseur, Dauerwellen and
alle sonstigen Haararbeiten

Holland

AMSTERDAM

Business to Europe

J. A. STRAUSS

Poststr. 33

Invite Solo-Accordes for

all kinds of food also

feedingstuffs for animals

S. WIJNBERG

Radi Department

LOUDSPEAKERS ONDOLINA

Nieuwe Keizersgracht 50

Phone 52303

J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG

Overtoren 71

Phone 21936

GROCER—COMESTIBLES

Note Insertion on next Saturday's

Display Page.

MISS MANNING

resumes

English Lessons Sept. 3rd, 1928

Address: NIEUWE KEIZERSGRACHT 50

THE HAGUE

H. J. BAARSLAG, Jr.

Executor of carpenter's masonry;

plaster-work, interior, rebuilding and

renovation of houses, office buildings,

calculations. Assurances booked. Blinds

for all purposes. Apply: de Silvestra

37. Phone 7345.

COELINGH'S ELECTRIC ORNAMENTS

ENHANCE the cosiness of your rooms.

Please call at our showrooms. 19 Dr.

Kuyperstraat. Phone: 1444.

MODES MAISON ODETTE

Thomsonstr. 19, The Hague

HATS

COSTUMES

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL SOOTHING CLOTHES—without liquid, starch or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD and well-established TENT and AWNING BUSINESS in SEATTLE with over 10 years experience, with some light manufacturing line; or will consider other advertising proposition. K. E. Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Boston, Mass.—Palmetto, New York, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Watchtower, and all its organizations—"Substance," Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

BARRELED PORTIONS, \$2500 to \$250,000—the underlined provides a thoroughgoing service of 17 years' recognized standing. Every position is true and reliable, like a fingerpost; to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; AI maid and telephone service; ideal house; permanent; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal needs; no cost to client; present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address to Mrs. H. W. Hellman Bldg., 247 Elm St., West Somerville, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

SUMMER RENTALS—East Side—West Side Roof and Garden Apartments—CANTON 500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

REAL ESTATE

CHATHAM—For let, furnished or for sale, 3 room, 3 bath, 1st floor, panel, sun porch, ice chest room, 3 open fireplaces, one pipe furnace; 2-car garage with 2-room apartment above; 2nd floor, private water supply; surf and quiet bathing. For further particulars apply Box 181, Chatham, Mass., or Tel. 6014 Cabanne Place.

SOUTH FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

Recreational properties on property or business. KENNETH MILLS, 716 Majorca Ave., Coral Gables, Miami, Florida.

ST. LOUIS RESIDENCE

FOR SALE, within my distance of The Hills, 2 bedrooms, sleeping room, second floor, 3 baths, all modern; hardwood floors; lot 100x285, large lawn and shade trees; 2nd floor, 2nd story; garage; Apply to Owner, N. R. FILL, 6014 Cabanne Place.

CEYLON TO DEVELOP RESOURCES OF SOIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The Ceylon Legislative Council was recently opened in state by the Governor, when the approaches to the Council Chamber were thronged by a huge crowd, and inside every available seat was occupied. Sir Herbert Stanley, in a message to the council, gave the following main outlines of the Government's policy:

Co-operation of administrative machinery, especially in regard to departments concerned in developing the resources of the soil; extension of the scope of rubber and other agricultural research, including paddy (rice) and coconut industries; the establishment of a training college at Kandy; and an extensive scheme for housing government employees at a cost of 1,000,000 rupees.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Louis F. Fischer, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Louis Fisher, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Alice D. Fisher, Albany, N. Y.; Mary Louise Gordon, New York City; Violet Gordon, New York City; Maud Sander, Utica, N. Y.; William H. Stringer, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. Nellie Larkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mildred A. Vaughan, Rochester, Mass.

Jacquelin Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Mildred A. Vaughan, Rochester, Mass.

Margorie F. Vaughan, Rochester, Mass.; Mr. W. E. Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Jacquelin Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Mildred A. Vaughan, Rochester, Mass.

Marjorie F. Vaughan, Rochester, Mass.; Mr. W. E. Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Patterson, Melburn, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. R. B. Thompson, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mabel E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.

Johnston, W. E., Spraker, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida**DAYTONA BEACH**

(Continued)

ELSA FARRELL**Sportwear**HATS
LINGERIE
HOISERYWilliams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435**THE TOT'S TOGGERY**

Infants and Junior Sizes

Boys to 14 years Girls to 14 years

216 SOUTH BEACH STREET**HOLLYWOOD****FLOYD L. WRAY**

Licensed Real Estate Broker

Broward County Farm Lands

Write for descriptive booklet

FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

1912 Hollywood Blvd.

Hollywood, Florida

JACKSONVILLE**"Gotham" Gold Stripe**

Silk Hose, \$2.00

"No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full-fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assortment of wearable shades.

KOHN FURCHGOTT CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**WHIDDON'S**

Jacksonville's Leading Grocer

"There Is One Near You"

43 Stores in Jacksonville

Best Prices—Service—Coupons

Jones'

Servewell Station

PARK AT KING

CAR WASHING

Polishing and Lubricating

Michelin Tires

Phone 7-1101

BERRIER'S

"It's Quality"

ICE CREAM

1300 Hogan Street Phone 1011

LAKELAND

Florida National Vault Co.

H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Prop.

Mason Builder Supplies

MIAMI**STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.**

7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

Little River Station

We sell \$5.00 shoes.

DRY GOODS**NOTIONS****The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.**

Printers

Stationers

Blank Book Manufacturers

Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women

Walk-Over Boot Shop

35 N. E. 1st Avenue

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE

Delicious Food for Luncheon and Dinner

150 S. E. 1st Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the best costs less"

1735 Northeast Second Avenue

1217 West Flagler Street

LEWIS'S TEA ROOM

Specializing in Good Food

109 S. E. 1st Avenue

Attorney-at-Law

David B. Newsom

506 First National Bank Bldg.

Phone Miami 2-3738

MAGIC MATTRESS CO.

Used mattresses, box springs, pillows,

cushions, made like new at small cost. Best

quality cloth used; expert workmanship.

1167 N. Miami Ave. Phone 4856

MOORE'S BATTERY & SERVICE STATION

"Service Is a Pleasure"

3542 W. Flagler St. Phone 9396

C. MOORE, Prop.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida**MIAMI**

(Continued)

Piggly Wiggly**Clean Stores**

completely stocked with nationally known merchandise

REASONABLY PRICED

MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH AND WEST PALM BEACH.

Infants and Junior Sizes

Boys to 14 years Girls to 14 years

216 SOUTH BEACH STREET**HOLLYWOOD****FLOYD L. WRAY**

Licensed Real Estate Broker

Broward County Farm Lands

Write for descriptive booklet

FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

1912 Hollywood Blvd.

Hollywood, Florida

JACKSONVILLE**"Gotham" Gold Stripe**

Silk Hose, \$2.00

"No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full-fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assortment of wearable shades.

KOHN FURCHGOTT CO.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

WHIDDON'S

Jacksonville's Leading Grocer

"There Is One Near You"

43 Stores in Jacksonville

Best Prices—Service—Coupons

Jones'

Servewell Station

PARK AT KING

CAR WASHING

Polishing and Lubricating

Michelin Tires

Phone 7-1101

BERRIER'S

"It's Quality"

ICE CREAM

1300 Hogan Street Phone 1011

LAKELAND

Florida National Vault Co.

H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Prop.

Mason Builder Supplies

MIAMI**STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.**

7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

Little River Station

We sell \$5.00 shoes.

DRY GOODS**NOTIONS****The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.**

Printers

Stationers

Blank Book Manufacturers

Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women

Walk-Over Boot Shop

35 N. E. 1st Avenue

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE

Delicious Food for Luncheon and Dinner

150 S. E. 1st Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the best costs less"

1735 Northeast Second Avenue

1217 West Flagler Street

LEWIS'S TEA ROOM

Specializing in Good Food

109 S. E. 1st Avenue

Attorney-at-Law

David B. Newsom

506 First National Bank Bldg.

Phone Miami 2-3738

MAGIC MATTRESS CO.

Used mattresses, box springs, pillows,

cushions, made like new at small cost. Best

quality cloth used; expert workmanship.

1167 N. Miami Ave. Phone 4856

MOORE'S BATTERY & SERVICE STATION

"Service Is a Pleasure"

3542 W. Flagler St. Phone 9396

C. MOORE, Prop.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida**MIAMI**

(Continued)

Piggly Wiggly**Clean Stores**

completely stocked with nationally known merchandise

REASONABLY PRICED

MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH AND WEST PALM BEACH.

Infants and Junior Sizes

Boys to 14 years Girls to 14 years

216 SOUTH BEACH STREET**HOLLYWOOD****FLOYD L. WRAY**

Licensed Real Estate Broker

Broward County Farm Lands

Write for descriptive booklet

FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

1912 Hollywood Blvd.

Hollywood, Florida

JACKSONVILLE**"Gotham" Gold Stripe**

Silk Hose, \$2.00

"No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full-fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assortment of wearable shades.

KOHN FURCHGOTT CO.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

WHIDDON'S

Jacksonville's Leading Grocer

"There Is One Near You"

43 Stores in Jacksonville

Best Prices—Service—Coupons

Jones'

Servewell Station

PARK AT KING

CAR WASHING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal representation and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Yoke on the Rhineland

ONCE again the Rhine problem is to the fore at Geneva. Germany is demanding the complete evacuation of the occupied territories, not merely the second or Coblenz area, but all the soil on which foreign troops are stationed. Through her Chancellor she has made a direct and moving appeal to the French Foreign Minister to take the yoke from the Rhineland as an "act of simple justice." Her appeal has a solid basis. She has fulfilled her obligations under the Dawes Plan, signed the Locarno Treaty, entered the League of Nations and appended her signature to the Pact of Paris, a treaty which, as everyone knows, is an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

From the standpoint of the impartial onlooker the generous thing for the allied powers to do, in the light of the responsive attitude of the Reich toward the demands made upon her, would be to withdraw their troops at once, unconditionally. As it is, the forces in the second area are due to be withdrawn within eighteen months' time, and the last of the troops, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, must retire at the beginning of 1935. Germany has done what has been asked of her. She sees no reason for prolonging the occupation. She finds the presence of the troops a constant irritant. One of her eminent economists, Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, believes that evacuation would relieve the existing political tension and would undoubtedly enable Germany to make an extra effort to meet the increased reparation payments which will soon fall due.

The sincerity of these arguments is not questioned. But there are difficulties in the way. The French regard the occupation as a pledge for the fulfillment of the terms of the Versailles Treaty. They recall vividly the fact that the reparations question has still to be settled. They desire additional security for Poland, and they are not unmindful of the statement made last June by August Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, that the Rhineland would not be evacuated without the consent of Poland. Their Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is unquestionably pacific, conciliatory and desirous of a better understanding with the Reich. Yet he can do little without adequate support.

How far the conversations at Geneva have clarified the situation is not at present known. It is generally believed, however, that the discussions have prepared the way for a general conference in which Italy may participate, since, while she, unlike Great Britain, Belgium and France, has no troops on the Rhine, she was one of the guarantors of the Locarno Pact. Undoubtedly the time has come for a re-examination of the whole question and a revision of arrangements which, to say the least, are onerous and which have done more to engender distrust and cause misunderstanding than almost any other factor since the war. Germany has built great hopes upon the Kellogg Pact. These hopes should not be disappointed.

A Country With a Future

THEY were no idly spoken words to which Stanley M. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, gave utterance before the recent conference of Australian Newspaper Proprietors in Canberra, when he declared that his country was at the turning point of its destiny. Moreover, he showed that he realized that, in a sense, it was facing a critical situation, for he amplified his statement by adding that this destiny would depend upon the manner in which "we handle our problems and our resources."

It is a wonderful thing that his country is doing in its efforts to expand along the many lines that its present-day tendencies seem to incline it. For that expansion means daring often times to face what appears to be the impossible in just that pioneer way which has so often in the past for other nations meant marvelous achievement. "We have essayed great experiments with great ideals," declared Mr. Bruce. And though, as he was willing to admit, the working out of these experiments has on occasion involved mistakes, this has not invalidated them, for the very nature of the country itself has assured that these mistakes have not been such as to defeat the main ends aimed at.

That the idea of the prohibition of alcoholic liquors has not yet taken much of a hold upon the people is something that must be recognized in any true appraisal of the progress attained and the prospect ahead. The fact, however, that, as Mr. Bruce insisted, great ideals are inspiring the upbuilding of the Nation almost inevitably insures that this issue will in due season be grappled with in somewhat the same manner and with something of the same force for accomplishing results that has inspired the endeavors made in other directions.

Mr. Bruce called attention to the growing national sentiment in Australia, in answering criticisms that his Government had gone ahead too fast in deciding what some claimed were the problems of the individual states. That national sentiment, he felt, warranted completely the stupendous efforts made to continue

with the building of Canberra, because he saw the capital as the center of the country's national ideals. There is unquestionably a great truth in his contention. Without ideals no nation can expect long to maintain its integrity and growth. The nature of its ideals, moreover, will determine the direction and extent of its growth. Avoidance of undue extravagance is always the course of wisdom, but provided those ideals are within the bounds of reasonable judgment, the effort to uphold them can result in but little save what is invigorating and ennobling to the people.

Immigrants and Politics

A SURVEY of the foreign-language press in the United States which has been made by the Foreign Language Information Service, an educational organization with headquarters in New York City, discloses facts concerning the attitude of these newspapers toward the impending presidential election which cast a light upon their independence and individuality. As might have been expected, a good deal is said in the columns of the foreign-language newspapers about the democracy of a system which enables "boys of poor parents" to be elected to the highest office in the land. This feature of the United States is encouraging to the millions of Europeans who have come to the New World with a view toward bettering their position.

No one can doubt the importance of the attitude adopted by these newer citizens of the United States at election time. Their numbers are such as to make them a considerable factor in politics. No less than one-third of the people of the United States are of foreign birth, or the children of foreign-born parents. In a number of the states, more than half the population are immigrants, or the children of immigrants.

Even under the system of exclusion which now prevails, more than a third of a million immigrants are admitted each year. These newcomers have established 1150 newspapers, printed in thirty-eight languages other than English. Millions of these immigrants and their children have become citizens through process of naturalization or by birth, and are entitled to vote.

There is no striking indication that the foreign-born population of the United States has definitely aligned itself with either of the great political parties. The various national groups, as reflected in the editorial columns of the foreign-language press, are making their choice between the rival candidates on various bases, but without formal affiliation with either Republican or Democratic organizations. A survey of the 800 foreign-language newspapers which are served by the Foreign Language Information Service provides the following examples of their position. A Norwegian paper rejoices that "it is possible even for poor and fatherless boy to work his way up to become the country's foremost man—or very near to it."

A Swedish weekly favors Hoover because of his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs. A Lithuanian bi-weekly sees in the election a contest between "old" Americans as represented by Mr. Hoover and "new" Americans as represented by Governor Smith, and favors the latter as the son of Irish immigrants. A Polish paper favors Hoover because he is "the greater democrat," and a Russian daily declares itself for Smith for the same reason. An Italian paper complains that a "whispering" campaign is being conducted against Governor Smith on the grounds of his religion.

The issue of prohibition is widely discussed in the foreign-language press. While these papers cannot be described as entirely wet, there appear to be only a few which have taken a dry stand. In other words, customs and prejudices from the old homelands still continue strong, and the use of at least light wines and beer is considered essential to well-being. The German papers, especially, are interested in this issue. Some of them show their keenness of observation in declaring that the issue is clear-cut between the candidates; the Rochester Abendpost, especially, reproves some Republican newspapers for trying to show that Hoover would favor modification, and comments, "this statement cannot be criticized sufficiently as an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the voters." Two Polish papers are for modification of the prohibition laws, but another considers prohibition to be so firmly established in the United States as to make this impossible. One Hungarian paper is for modification, but two others have limited their share in the campaign to urging their readers to vote.

Reorganization a Campaign Issue

ORGANIZATION of the executive departments of the Federal Government is a campaign issue. The Democratic campaign speakers and organs are criticizing Herbert Hoover because he is a member of the Administration which, they claim, has not gone far enough in that direction. The fact is, however, that Mr. Hoover has been a close and intelligent student of this problem for some time, whatever reorganization there has been in recent years having taken place along lines developed by him. His plans, indeed, are matured and well known. Their chief point is the centering of semilegislative or semijudicial functions in boards or commissions and the placing of administrative duties in the hands of individuals. All independent agencies of the Government would be transferred to the appropriate departments, he has stated.

President Coolidge acted upon the advice of Mr. Hoover and Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in transferring the Patent Office and Bureau of Mines to the Department of Commerce. The work of the Patent Office has been greatly expedited under the new arrangement, and amelioration of the hardships due to foreign patent laws has been obtained. Following the transfer of the Bureau of Mines, the co-operation of the minerals division and the Bureau of Standards was gained, and the technical and practical phases of the industry have been greatly enlarged.

Mr. Hoover, in an address before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce long before he became a candidate for President, stated that two important steps for

improving the Federal Administration had been taken: establishment of government employment upon merit, and the establishment of adequate control of appropriations through the Department of the Budget. The third, he said, remains to be taken: relieving the taxpayer of a greater but more obscure waste—that resulting from faulty organization of administrative functions. The first two, he believed, would never reach full realization without the third. More than 200 bureaus, boards and commissions, with a total of 550,000 employees, have been thrown into ten executive departments, he pointed out. There is, in consequence, confusion and a division of responsibility, from which arise a lack of distinct national policies, and even direct waste.

Every department, bureau and board should have a clean-cut separation between semijudicial and semilegislative functions on the one hand and administration on the other, in Mr. Hoover's opinion. Then, too, many bureaus are given to important economic research. There would be less cause for complaint if these government activities were so grouped as to fall under the control of fewer superior officers. Forty governmental agencies are supposed to function immediately under the President, who cannot give them anything like adequate supervision. This group should be placed directly in the departments in order that the President may exercise through his Cabinet the guidance and control of the administrative arm of the Government. He believes further that many of the functions now performed by the Federal Government ought to be left to the states.

Reorganization will never be attained, Mr. Hoover said, until Congress gives actual authority to the President, or a board or a committee of its own members, to do it. Further investigation is useless. What is needed is authority to act.

President Wilson and Prohibition

THE effort to draw Woodrow Wilson into the prohibition discussion this year will not proceed very far if those who are engaged in citing his alleged attitude will only refrain from misrepresenting it. Governor Smith, who started the discussion, referred to President Wilson's veto of the Volstead Act as due to hostility "to sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with personal liberty."

But President Wilson, in vetoing the bill, said nothing of an opposition to sumptuary laws. His objection was purely technical. Congress had attempted in one law to enforce war-time prohibition, which should properly have expired with the war, and constitutional prohibition, which had just come into effect. The President very properly said that the two should have been separated. But the Congress was impatient and suspicious of delay, and therefore passed the bill over the President's veto.

Nothing in the President's message, nor in any authenticated utterance of his at the time, justifies the assertion that he was antagonistic to prohibition as a reform measure.

Advancing Public School Music

PUBLIC school music takes on a new relationship from being fostered in Guelph, Ontario, by the tenor, Edward Johnson. Modern pedagogic method, as applied to music, finds fresh warrant in being commended to the Guelph Board of Education by Mr. Johnson in a letter which he wrote, offering an annual fund for an introductory period. The standards set up and the mechanisms devised by school music supervisors in recent decades assume an unusual dignity, now that a man who interprets Verdi, Gounod, Puccini and Debussy on the stage approves them for use in his native city, and puts down \$5000 a year for five years to show he means what he says.

If two things have hitherto been poles apart that ought, in reason, to stand together, they are music of the pupil in class and music of the opera singer in the theater. By the benefaction of Mr. Johnson, they become at last connected. The do, re, mi of the Canadian schoolroom and the bel canto of the Italian vocal studio merge into one expression. The first belongs to art no less certainly than the second.

Mr. Johnson, when offering to support a music department of modern organization in the schools of Guelph, indicated a hope that the idea would spread throughout the Dominion, making song a national avocation and a help toward international good will; and especially he noted a desire to have Canadian children know music for its beauty.

In that word, "beauty," indeed, the musical cause seems most often to find its justification, whether an elementary or a perfected kind of music is being discussed; whether the kind that the supervisor, calling the boys and girls to attention, pitch-pipe at lip, or that which the conductor, commanding the instrumental virtuosi and the vocal stars, baton in hand, represents.

Mr. Johnson, master of the tenor rôle in "Pelléas and Mélisande," submits the gift in the interest, then, of beauty. The Board of Education of Guelph is reported to have accepted it in the name of one of the few things which are perhaps better: "Pride of home associations."

Editorial Notes

With women mayors, governors and members of Congress in the United States, women mayors and members of Parliament in England and five nations represented by women at the Assembly of the League of Nations, the old saying that the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is coming to have a new meaning.

One can top Europe's most famous peaks now at so much the altitude; the higher one flies, the higher the price; but five hundred francs to look down upon Mt. Blanc's fourteen thousand feet would seem to be reasonably low.

Milk stations have been ordered on some German railroads for the benefit of the employees. Added proof that the cow can turn grain into a better product than the brewer.

LIKE so many exponents of the good old parlor game of blind man's buff the members of the international family, though (since 1918) their faces have been set toward peace, have been unable to see beyond the bandage of war. By the signature of the Kellogg Pact that bandage has been stripped off. Therein lies the tremendous significance of the formal act by which the nations of the world have renounced "war as an instrument of national policy."

Instead of groping blindfold for peace within the framework of an obsolete diplomatic tradition, the representatives of the various national governments from now on will be able to see where they are going. One may safely leave it to public opinion—which in many countries has shown itself to be in advance of the practical statesmen—to secure this great gain.

The Times (of London) in a leading article recently put the position in a nutshell: "What the pact does is to prohibit the use of war as a diplomatic method." With the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Berlin Congress, Europe has had a vivid reminder that only fifty years ago it was still a common habit of European policy to bracket a proposal for the settlement of a dispute with the intimation that failure to comply would be followed by a declaration of war.

Right up to the World War "saber-rattling," more or less veiled, continued to be an accepted practice in diplomacy. Nor could the statesmen do otherwise, as long as it remained a fundamental theory of international law that every sovereign nation is entitled to go to war when it thinks war desirable in its own interests.

Since the Peace Conference, it is true, that attitude has mercifully been in abeyance; yet the right of making war, the prerogative of the sovereign state which Grotius dared not deny, has hung like a sword of Damocles over the official spokesmen at Geneva and rendered nugatory the persistent attempts to safeguard peace and civilization.

The Achilles heel of the League of Nations Covenant was precisely the fact that it did not rule out war as the ultimate arbiter in international conflict. That is the sense of Article 15 by which, failing a unanimous vote by the Council, after three months' delay a state has no other course open to it than to make war "in defense of national honor" or any other such pretext.

Why the Covenant did not and could not "outlaw war" can best be appreciated by a study of the proceedings of the League of Nations Commission at the Peace Conference, which have now been made available for the general public in two books that have appeared almost simultaneously in England and in the United States. ("The Drafting of the Covenant," by David Hunter Miller, two volumes; Putnam's \$15; and "The Origins of the League Covenant," by Florence Wilson; Hogarth Press, 10s. 6d.)

The wonder is not that the Covenant fell short of perfection but that any such charter of the new order was able to survive the period of gestation. President Wilson's memory will long endure if only because he insisted, even

in the Paris of the Peace Conference, that the foundations of a new order must be laid then, not later.

What was, then, the specific contribution of the Covenant to the problem of peace? First of all, it restricted the opportunities for war and so registered the moral progress that had already been made. On the other hand, it adumbrated a regular system of conciliation and arbitration by way of pacific settlement of international disputes. Since, however, the League of Nations has no authority of itself, each separate state was to remain the judge as to whether those specific means should be used—or the sword.

It is this gap in the Covenant, as it has been called, which has inevitably given an air of uncertainty to all the efforts of the League in the direction of disarmament and peace. With war still on the horizon, as it were, the apprehensions of certain powers induced a return to the old ideas which before 1914 had inspired the fatal armaments race.

The word went forth from Geneva that there could be no disarmament without security any more than there could be security without disarmament. Then, by the Geneva Protocol, this "security" which was to promote disarmament was reinforced by further comprehensive and complicated developments in the process of arbitration.

The Protocol, however, did little more than represent definitely an intracontinental approach to a problem that is essentially world-wide. And then at last the Anglo-Saxon view, the subjective conception of "security" as a moral rather than a material question, began to find adherents outside the ranks of those who were stigmatized as "cranks" or "pacifists." Only by following this chain of causes can we explain the enthusiasm that the Kellogg peace proposal has aroused in Europe.

It is not denied that the narrow juridical outlook on international politics persists in the thoughts of many of those statesmen who have adhered to the pact on behalf of their respective countries. To this day security and disarmament committees at Geneva are trying to find a solution of the problem left unsolved by Article 15. Perhaps they only see that henceforth the United States will be associated in the official world peace movement.

In time they will come to realize that the renunciation of war means far more than that, it is a solemn and indispensable pledge to let the peace machinery work. People who talk of substituting law for war must first realize that an effective legal order in any society depends on certain conditions which in the international society are still far from being fulfilled.

Now at last the distinction which eluded Grotius between the lawful and unlawful use of force is established once and for all; surely that is a fundamental condition for an effective legal order. To many today the work done for peace at Geneva could only seem hollow and meaningless so long as the ideas of law and war were suffered to keep company together. When the divorce has been consummated it will then be right to speak of the establishment of a reign of law among the nations.

W. H. C.

Notes From Tokyo

A SIMPLE ceremony marked the installation of Prince Chichibu, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Japan, as president of the World Engineering Congress which will be held in Japan in 1929. Members of the Cabinet, leading engineers and financiers, were present at the ceremony.

In the course of a speech which followed, Prince Chichibu stated:

I also believe that the coming conference will offer an excellent opportunity for the delegations to observe the industrial progress in Japan, but also to acquaint themselves with the actual conditions in Japan, with particular reference to the general culture, civilization and national customs and affairs of Japan, thereby promoting better understanding of Japan and bettering Japan's friendship with the world.

More than 100,000 persons witnessed the historical "opening of the river" in Tokyo recently, when an elaborate display of fireworks was staged in the center of the Sumida-gawa, the broad river which runs through the northern industrial section of Japan's capital. The annual event is in commemoration of the first bridge built across the Sumida-gawa several centuries ago. Numerous Japanese restaurants line the banks of the river near Ryogoku Bridge, where the display is held, and accommodations in them are engaged months in advance, often bringing enormous prices. Barges are tied along shore, extending out into the stream six deep. In addition, temporary grand stands are erected by the score, extending back over the roofs of houses in the vicinity. The fireworks used are of the highest quality and are set off in colored flares.

A hotel to be used only by jurymen is now nearing completion in Tokyo, a site near the Ministry of Justice having been chosen for the purpose. All the courts are clustered around the Ministry. The jury system is to go into effect in Japan on October 1 of this year, following a long study of the system as practiced abroad. Any defendant may, if he prefers, cling to the old system, however, and be tried by the judge alone. A group of financiers conceived the idea of erecting a hotel to be used exclusively by jurymen. The building will cost about \$350,000, and will accommodate forty.

The Seinenkai, or Young Men's Association, is to erect a half-million dollar building in the city of Osaka. The Seinenkai of Japan is closely modeled on the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and other lands, save that instead of having a religious basis it is predicated on patriotism. It is a powerful organization, especially in the rural districts, where it is the chief medium of recreation for young men and to a large extent their chief mental recreation. Its buildings are very much like those of the Y. M. C. A. Although started by the War Office and the General Staff during the World War as a means of controlling the thought of rural Japan and keeping it in the path of conservatism, the Seinenkai is developing an independence of its own and threatens to slip from under the control of the bureaucrats, much to their anxiety. It is at present officially under the direction of the Ministry of Education, but the War Office has never ceased its efforts to dictate the course which the Seinenkai should follow.

A national Buddhist convention, the first of